

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE 3 CENTS

Copyright 1917 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1917—VOL. IX, NO. 253

• LAST EDITION

CENTRAL POWERS INSINCERE IN REPLY TO POPE

Proposed Peace Conference a
Mere Subterfuge to Gain
Time—Austria's Duplicity
Revealed by Recent Crimes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—It has been
noted by Administration officials that
the entire argument, in both the Ger-
man and the Austrian replies to the
Pope's peace appeal, is directed to-
ward a general conference of belliger-
ents. It is the belief of officials
that any conference based on under-
mined basic terms would be worse
than futile. Nobody has any idea that
an agreement ever would be reached.
The result, it is seen, would be merely
an armistice, and a little later the
world would again be engulfed in
war.

As has been repeatedly pointed out,
the armistice is precisely what the
Central Powers are aiming to secure.
This is known to all the Entente
Allies, and to the United States. In
these circumstances, therefore, the re-
plies to the Pope are built on subter-
fuge and based on insincerity.
No definite basis of peace has ever
been stated, either by Germany or
Austria. This Government, therefore,
will pay no attention to the replies.
Indeed, the character and purpose of
the replies and of the Pope's appeal
have been clear to the world for
weeks. The German reply makes
no mention of Belgium, and the farce
is still maintained of telling the world
again of the Kaiser's love of peace and
reluctance at waging an unwelcome
war.

The reply of Austria, which un-
doubtedly was submitted at Berlin be-
fore its dispatch, is couched, natu-
rally, in terms more reverential, be-
cause of the closer relations of Vienna
and the Vatican.

"We have never lost sight of the
high aim," King Charles says, "of
restoring to our peoples as speedily
as possible the blessings of peace."
Reference to "our peoples" is taken
to indicate that in this category the
Emperor includes all the dependencies
of Austria in the general enjoyment
of the blessings of peace which he
paternally urges for them.

It is regarded as something more
than a coincidence that the protesta-
tions of the Austrian ruler's anxiety
for the tranquility of all his people
come at a time when the details of
the Austro-Serbian judicial crimes and
the persecutions of the Jews-Slavs be-
comes available, a story which shows
how deep the sincerity of the Austrian
Emperor is.

Since the annexation of Bosnia-
Herzegovina, high treason trials on
Hungary charges have been appar-
ently frequent in all Jugo-Slav prov-
inces, and the American Jugo-Slav
committee is authority for the state-
ment that the Austrian Government
sometime ago inaugurated an open
war of extermination against the
whole Jugo-Slav race.

During the present war all Jugo-Slav youths who
could not escape and join the Serbian
and Montenegrin armies have been en-
rolled and thrust into the foremost
fighting lines. Great numbers of them
have perished. The total losses, in-
cluding those who have fallen, been
wounded or taken as prisoners, are
estimated at half a million. Thou-
sands of others, found not fit for mil-
itary service, have been cast into
prison, interned or executed. The
committee reports that thousands of
Serb families in Bosnia-Herzegovina
and Slavonia were pronounced guilty
of high treason and driven out of the
country; their property was confiscated
and bestowed upon German and
Magyar colonists, who are already in-
stalled upon these stolen lands. All
this has been done without trial and
without sentence.

The Banjaluka trial is taken as a
typical instance of the Austrian Gov-
ernment's efforts to restore tran-
quility among its peoples. The num-
ber of prisoners included 112 married
men, whose families totaled 335 chil-
dren; four of the accused were
women. Among the total number
there were 11 fathers of four children,
12 fathers of five children, nine fathers
of six children, three fathers of
seven children, three fathers of eight
children, one father of nine children,
and one father of 11 children. Classi-
fied according to their professions, 20
of the prisoners were officials in pub-
lic or private service, 20 were priests,
19 school teachers, 4 were in busi-
ness; there were 14 students, 14
deputies, medical men, engineers and
landowners; the rest were peasants
and artisans. But the action was
directed mainly against the intel-
lectuals.

The court was composed of Ger-
man judges, viz.: Koloman von Mil-
lets, Mayer, Anson and Hofman, and
the State was represented by the pub-
lic prosecutors, Koenig and Plinter,
likewise Germans. Thus in a political
case at a time when Germans and
Slavs were openly at war with each
other, in a purely Slav country, Ger-
mans were placed at the mercy of magis-
trates, and accusers belonging to the
enemy nation.

According to the indictment all Serb
national institutions in Bosnia-Herze-
govina, notably the athletic societies—
or *skolts*—and the temperance soci-
eties, or *pabratins*—were nothing but
instruments of the Pan-Serb propa-
ganda.

(Continued on page two, column two)

JOHN DILLON'S HOPES BASED ON IRISH CONVENTION

Gathering Regarded as Gain, No
Matter What Result—Sinn
Fein Opposition Firm

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—John
Dillon, M. P., speaking at a Nationalist
demonstration at Ballyborough, said
the convention which Sinn Feiners de-
nounced as a sham and fraud was the
most remarkable and representative
body of Irishmen assembled for more
than 300 years, and its assembling and
deliberations were, in his opinion, a
clear gain, no matter what the result
might be. If the convention agreed
upon a settlement which was accept-
able to the majority of the Irish peo-
ple, it would have done the best work
for Ireland which had been accom-
plished within a century. If they
failed to agree, the Irish question
would remain and would face all
parties with a more menacing aspect
than in any period within recent years.

"I do not believe," he said, "the
majority of Irish Nationalists have
really decided to reject the policy of
Parnell, Davitt and Redmond in favor
of the leadership of men who, up to
the moment, have hopelessly failed
to agree on a policy, and I conceived it
to be the duty of the Irish party to do
all in their power to give the people
an opportunity of giving a verdict
after they have been fully informed on
the merits of the question."

Count Plunkett M. P., John MacNeill
and Arthur Griffith spoke at a Sinn
Fein meeting at Cork yesterday. A
resolution was passed declaring the
Irish Convention to be without man-
date or authority from the people of
Ireland. Mr. Griffith said the Sinn
Feiners cared nothing for the findings
of the convention, which was not
worth the dignity of their hostility.
The convention contemplated Home
Rule within the Empire, but the Sinn
Feiners would have nothing to do
with anything which did not give Ire-
land complete independence.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The fighting on the west front has
again assumed the less sensational but
none the less important form of raids
and bombing. Whilst consolidating his
new position Sir Douglas Haig has at
once resumed the persistent series of
raids which do so much to demoralize
the enemy's trenches in preparation of
every new assault in force. The full
number of prisoners taken in the last
grand assault is now returned as 3243.

On the other fronts there has been
the usual desultory fighting, the Aus-
trians, especially on the Julian front,
making great efforts to recover their
lost ground.

On the eastern front the Germans
have occupied the bridgehead at
Jacobstadt, the Russians, apparently,
having retired at the first sign of an
assault with their usual precipitancy.

Russian Military News
Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—The
military news from Russia is again
not encouraging. Russia having with-
drawn to the right bank of the Dvina,
along a 25-mile front from Friedrich-
stadt to Jamburg. The Russians ap-
parently did not put up a very con-
spicuous resistance and the principal
loss has apparently been in the artil-
lery sections, from which the Germans
claim to have captured 50 guns.

The lesson which now emerges from
Thursday's British push is the fact
that a successful formula has been
found whereby new German defensive
methods based on a system of con-
crete machine-gun forts can be over-
come without payment of too great a
price.

German Raiders Driven Back
LONDON, England (Monday)—Ger-
man raiders penetrated British

(Continued on page four, column one)

DAILY INDEX FOR SEPTEMBER 24, 1917

Business and Finance.....	Pages 14-15
Improvement in Texas Cotton Market	
Better Sentiment in Cotton Cloth	
Short Term Note Quotations	
Foreign Market Quotations	
Dividends Declared	
Weather Report	
Produce Prices	
Children's Page	Page 20
Editorials	
All of One Piece	
The Dublin Housing Question	
The Coming Elections in Canada	
Agriculture in Spain	
Halcyon Days of the Lyceum	
Notes and Comments	
European War—	
Answer of Central Powers Convicts	
Joint Action in Russia Opposed	1
Official War Reports	1
The Soukhemino Trial	1
German Plots at Bucharest Revealed	1
by Secretary Lansing	8
General News—	
House Resents Hefflin Imposition	1
The Members Received Part of Von	1
Bernstorff Fund	1
War Vote in Argentina Postponed	1
Emigration of Ex-Servicemen	1
Escape From an African Camp	1
Public Urged to Eat More Fish	1
Embargo Conference Chairman	1
Catspaw	8
Texas Senate Undecided in Impeach-	1
ment Case	8
Harvard College Opens Two Hundred	1
Eighty-Second Year	9
Socialists Open Campaign in New	1
York	9
Civic Training in Massachusetts	1
Schools	10

GOV. McCALL ON ADMINISTRATION

Massachusetts Chief Executive
Reviews His Acts and Says
Opposition Largely Due to
Disappointed Office Seekers

Governor McCall, in a statement to
the public today relative to his can-
didacy for renomination as the Repub-
lican standard bearer at tomorrow's
state primary election, calls attention
to policies and acts of his adminis-
tration and observes that his opponents
have not yet brought forward any
charges against his administration
that merited the dignity of a reply.
Hence, he has not felt it necessary to
enter into a public campaign for re-
nomination.

In a second statement today the
Governor urges a large attendance at
the primary polls tomorrow, the obli-
gation to exercise the franchise rest-
ing more heavily on the remaining
voters, he says, by reason of the ab-
sence of many who have entered the
government service.

Important among his policies has
been that of placing the Common-
wealth on an efficient war basis, in-
cidental to which has been the settle-
ment of labor disputes and strikes
which threatened to tie up leading
industries of the state when their
services were most needed.

Reference is made by the Governor
to his efforts, through the use of the
veto power, to prevent unwise legisla-
tion. Failure to appoint certain men
to office, he believes, is responsible
for a considerable part of the opposi-
tion to his reelection.

In a metaphorical reference to "the
ship of State," a remark that its
course was not laid "according to the
Walpole lights" is taken as a kindly
declaration to enter into a controversy
with Charles S. Bird, the former Pro-
gressive party leader, who recently
criticized the Governor's administra-
tion.

Mr. McCall's campaign statement
follows:

"Throughout the primary contest
I have adhered to the purpose I an-
nounced at the beginning. Feeling
that in the present crisis it was hard-
ly becoming for me voluntarily to re-
tire from the office of Governor, but
that it was my duty to the citizens of
the Commonwealth again to be a can-
didate, I declared that I would commit
the wisdom of my decision to the
judgment of the party, and devote my
time to the exacting work of Govern-
or. But aside from that there has been
no particular reason for my taking
part in the contest. Nothing has
been brought forward against my ad-
ministration that merited the dignity
of a reply, and obviously a discus-
sion of the different policies of adminis-
tration during the last two years
would scarcely have received atten-
tion when all eyes were fixed upon
Europe and upon our young men leav-
ing their homes to take part in the
war.

"While I have endeavored to con-
serve the great business interests of
the State, as I have always done in
the past, I have attempted also to
have its government carried on in the
interest of the great mass of the
people.

"The offices have been far too few
for the number who were willing to
take them, and many very worthy men
I have been sorry not to be able to
appoint. Most of them have accepted
the result with a sweet reasonableness
of spirit, but others, as has very often
happened in the past, have failed
to do this, and the small fury of
some of them has been marshaled
as an important element in the cam-
paign against me.

"I was compelled, in the public in-
terest, to veto many measures passed
by the Legislature. My 20 or more
vetoes were sustained in every in-
stance except one, and in that instance
a law had subsequently to be passed
remedying the very defects I had
pointed out in my veto. I am inclined
to think that the Commonwealth might
have been able to get along without
some of the other laws that were

(Continued on page two, column four)

AUSTRALIA AND THE GERMAN COLONIES

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
MELBOURNE, Vic. (Monday)—The
Imperial Government, Mr. Hughes
states, approves of the policy adopted
by the Commonwealth with regard to
the German possessions in the Pacific.
At present, however, no public state-
ment can be made.

JOINT ACTION IN RUSSIA OPPOSED

Coalition Plan Voted Against
by Section of the Soviet—Mr.
Kerensky Consults Generals
at Main Headquarters

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—
General Dukhonin has been appointed
chief of staff to the commander-in-
chief as successor to General Alexieff,
the latter relinquishing his post as
soon as General Dukhonin arrives at
headquarters. In spite of the difficult
political situation at Petrograd, Mr.
Kerensky still remains at main head-
quarters, where he has requested the
presence of several generals, including
General Tcheremisinoff, formerly
commanding the southwest front and
later chief of staff on the west front.
The Minister of Marine has announced
that no changes will be made in the
navy command.

Revolutionary circles are said to be
greatly excited at reports published in
the press of a conversation between
the acting Minister of War and former
commander-in-chief, prior to the
Korniloff rising and concerning the
question of a possible dictatorship by
agreement between Petrograd and
General Korniloff.

Maxim Gorki's paper, Novaya Zhizn,
which, being unfriendly toward Mr.
Kerensky, must be taken with reserve,
declares that the affair is causing a
sensation in the ranks of the Govern-
ment, and that Mr. Tcherestchenko,
the Foreign Minister, conversed by tele-
phone with Mr. Kerensky about this
matter, whereupon Mr. Kerensky
postponed his return to Petrograd.
The newspaper adds that the mem-
bers of the Government had decided
that Mr. Kerensky ought to make a
statement on the subject.

Moscow Province is now declared as
no longer in a state of siege, and the
local bureau of the Council of Work-
men's and Soldiers' Delegates have
handed in their resignations.

By a resolution, the Socialist section
of the Soviet have decided definitely
against joint action with bourgeois
parties with the object of the forma-
tion of a coalition government. The
workmen's section of the Soviet has
elected its executive committee, and
six out of nine seats have been won by
Maximalists. At a plenary sitting of
the Soviet on Sunday, the Socialist
Democrat Minimalist and Revolution-
ary Socialist parties supported a reso-
lution to the effect that the Maximal-
ists' resolution of Sept. 15, denouncing
participation of the middle class par-
ties in the Government, was passed
accidentally and the Petrograd Soviet
had full confidence in its office bearers.
In a vote by roll call, this resolution
was rejected by 519 votes to 418, with
67 abstentions. M. Tcheldze, president
of the Soviet, then announced the re-
signation of the office bearers.

As a result of German intrigue, ru-
mors have been circulated to the effect
that the Entente Powers are discuss-
ing the question of peace, while Rus-
sia has repeatedly declared her deter-
mination to carry on the war. These
rumors, while wholly without founda-
tion, tend to cause discontent among
the Russian people.

The Provisional Government in an
order of the day to the army and
fleet declared that the Korniloff rising
occasioned distrust among the soldiers
and sailors, as regards their chiefs.
The officers of the officers, the order
continues, have faithfully supported
the Republic, only a small number
having turned against the Government.
Those who are party to the movement
tending to create distrust in the army
leaders, are criminals in the Repub-
lic's eyes, since they would abolish
the only means of saving Russia.

The Provisional Government an-
nounces also that all chiefs, incapable
of commanding troops in a manner to
strengthen the Republic, will be re-
placed; that those of the headquarters
staff concerned in the Korniloff revolt
shall be dismissed and that the troops
concerned shall be replaced by faith-
ful men; also that all guilty of disaf-
fection during the revolt shall be
handed over to justice. The army and
navy are requested to resume normal
life, their chiefs having complete free-
dom regarding military operations and
discipline.

The Government demands further
that all arrested during the late crisis
be handed over to the authorities,
whilst all cases of assassination of
military chiefs be severely punished.
The Council of Workmen's and Sol-
diers' Delegates, not satisfied with the
guard watching General Korniloff and
his supporters, have insisted on their
removal to the municipal prison.

New Minister of Interior
Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—M.
Nikitin has been appointed Minister
of Interior, retaining also the por-
tfolio of posts and telegraphs.

HOUSE RESENTS HEFFLIN CHARGE

Members Allege Grave Injustice
in Imputation That Represen-
tatives Received a Part of the
von Bernstorff \$50,000 Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—One of the
most sensational scenes ever enacted
in the House of Representatives de-
veloped today. Representative Norton
of North Dakota, in a fiery and denun-
ciatory speech, assailing the state-
ments made last Friday by Represen-
tative Hefflin of Alabama, when that
Congressman stated that he knew of
13 or 14 members of the House whose
activities lay them open to the sus-
picion of having received a part of the
von Bernstorff \$50,000 fund.

Mr. Norton first asked for the privi-
lege of the floor on the question of
the highest personal privilege. Mr.
Hefflin made a point of no quorum.
Immediately upon the calling of the
roll, the Representative from North
Dakota launched into a fierce denun-
ciation of the conduct of the Alabama
member. He said that a grave injustice
had been done the country and the
Congress, and that Representative
Hefflin should be given full opportunity
to substantiate his charges, and that if
he could not he should be punished
with the highest punishment which
could be meted out for such an
"offense."

Representative Norton was frequent-
ly interrupted by outbursts of ap-
plause, particularly on the minority
side of the House. He made the same
charge against Representative How-
ard of Georgia, who, on Friday stated
that he believed some of the money
had been used by von Bernstorff to
influence Congress directly, and that
he had noticed certain members who
appeared to be more prosperous than
before they came to Congress.

Congressman Norton declared that both
should be punished if they could not
substantiate their charges.
He declared that no Congressman,
whether influenced by an ambition to
become a United States Senator, or
whether actuated by any other mo-
tive, should so conduct himself as to
make an irresponsible statement
which would reflect not only upon the
whole country but upon the lay-
making body of that country.

Representative Hefflin declared, up-
on the conclusion of Mr. Norton's re-
marks, that he had been misrepresented
and that he did not make the state-
ments attributed to him. His
claim was that he had made the state-
ment that there were 13 or 14 con-
gressmen who had acted suspiciously.
He said that he knew of no one who
had actually received the money.

Mr. Hefflin sought to explain his re-
marks. But a half dozen accusing
members rose to their feet with point-
ed queries.

"Did you not make such a state-
ment to the press?" asked one.

"The press said that I said it on the
floor," evaded Mr. Hefflin. "I said it in
the lobby," he said in the lobby," he re-
peated, after the laughter had sub-
sided, "where there are German spies
about. There are German spies all
about here now."

"I didn't mean to say that," said
Mr. Hefflin. "I didn't mean to say
there are spies on the floor—there
are spies in the galleries."

Representative Cooper of Wisconsin
interrupted to demand that the speak-
er stay within his personal privilege
and explain to the House merely if
he made the statement and if he could
prove it were so.

Speaker Clark ruled that Mr. Heff-
lin's remark about spies in the gallery
was not properly a part of a personal
privilege speech and should be
stricken from the record.
"I haven't said," declared Mr. Hefflin,
"that any member actually got money
from the Bernstorff fund. I said there
has been a rumor about a German
gambling house where pacifists and
slackers win money easily."

Representative Gordon of Ohio de-
manded that Hefflin "stick to the ques-
tion," and "not repeat false charges."
Taking another tack, Mr. Hefflin said
he had a right to say that certain
members had acted suspiciously.
"They have not conducted themselves
in accordance with my ideas of honor
and patriotism," he said.

There was a chorus from all over
the House, "Name them!"

Mr. Hefflin appealed to the chair
that the House was not treating
fairly. Speaker Clark asked members
not to interrupt.

"If the House wants me to name
certain suspicious members, I'll do
(Continued on page two, column six)"

HOLLAND TO HAVE
COAL FROM BRITAIN
Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—
It is understood that the Dutch Gov-
ernment has made definite arrange-
ments with Great Britain regarding
a supply of British coal for Holland.
The British conditions proposed have,
it is understood, been accepted,
namely, that Holland in return places
her tonnage at the disposal of the Bel-
gian Relief Commission.

FIXED STEEL PRICES APPROVED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Netting re-
ductions in steel prices of from 50 to
70 per cent. President Wilson has ap-
proved an agreement between the
War Industries Board and the steel
men for figures on steel and its prod-
ucts.

The prices become effective immedi-
ately, subject to revision Jan. 1, 1918.
They are as follows: Iron ore \$5.95
gross ton, coke \$6 net ton, pig iron \$33
gross ton, steel bars \$2.90 cwt., shapes
\$3 cwt., and plates \$3.25 cwt.

In a statement on the agreement
reached, the Bureau of Public Infor-
mation has issued the following:
"It was stipulated first that there
should be no reduction in the present
rates of wages; second that the prices
above named should be made to the
public and to the Allies, as well as to
the Government; and third that the
steel men pledged themselves to exert
every effort necessary to keep up the
production to the maximum of the
past so long as the war lasts."

"Measures will be taken by the War
Industries Board for placing the
orders and supervising the output of
the steel mills in such a manner as
to facilitate and expedite the require-
ments of the Government and its
allies for war purposes and to supply
the needs of the public according to
their public importance and in the
best interests of all, as far as prac-
ticable."

"A spirit of cooperation was mani-
fested by the steel men and no doubt
is entertained that every effort will be
made to bring the production as
nearly as possible up to the extraor-
dinary demands resulting from the war."

BRITISH OPEN RECRUIT DRIVE

About 10,000 People on Com-
mon Hear Appeals for Vol-
unteers—Detachment of Black
Watch Regiment Present

More than 10,000 Boston citizens
gathered on the Common at noon today
and listened to the appeal of the Brit-
ish recruiting officers for the speedy
and voluntary enlistment of Britishers
and Canadians for war service. The
special feature of the rally was the
presence of a detachment from the
Fifth Royal Canadian Highlanders,
the famous "Black Watch" regiment,
which arrived from Montreal this
morning for a week's visit to New
England in aid of the recruiting mis-
sion's work of summoning British and
Canadian subjects to their national
colors. The big event of the first
day's visit of the "kilties," however,
is tonight's public meeting at the
Arena.

Speakers at the noon rally were
Brig.-Gen. W. A. White, C. M. G., head
of the British recruiting mission in
the United States; Lieut.-Col. C. D.
Murray, K. C., Col. J. F. Dennis and
Guy Ham. The speakers urged their
countrymen now residing in the
United States to heed the call of their
country in this hour of need and hasten
to join their national colors. It
was declared that it will be better for
the cause of democracy if Great Brit-
ain's nationals enlist voluntarily in-
stead of waiting for their Government
to adopt more stringent means of se-
curing the fulfillment of their allegi-
ance.

The highlanders, numbering about
130, including a brass band and pipers,
were received at the State House by
Adj.-Gen. Jesse F. Stevens, in behalf
of Governor McCall and the Common-
wealth of Massachusetts. They then
marched to City Hall where about
1000 persons saw Mayor Curley pre-
sented to the Canadian silk United
States flag. The "Black Watch"
formed a square in the City Hall yard,
while an escort of bluejackets and
state guardsmen, forming a guard of
honor, stood at "present" outside.
Lieut.-Col. W. D. Birchall, in command
of the "kilties," called for a "High-
landers' salute," and the men pre-
sented arms, while the band played
"The Star Spangled Banner." Mayor
Curley briefly addressed the men, ex-
pressing the hope that they would
have an effectual part in carrying the
allied arms through to Berlin.

Several thousand Boston citizens
greeted the highlanders upon their ar-
rival this morning from Montreal at
the North Station, and they were en-
thusiastically applauded as they
marched to the Hotel Commonwealth,
escorted by a reception committee
consisting of Colonel Dennis, in
charge of New England recruiting
for the British Government; Maj.
Daniel Walkley, in charge of Boston
recruiting, and his two aids, Capt.
Kenneth D. Marlatt and Lieut. James
S. Wier.

In the late afternoon these repre-
sentatives of one of Canada's oldest
regiments again march to the Com-
mon to participate in a rally at the
Parkman bandstand. Tonight they
parade from their hotel to the Arena
by way of Park, Tremont and Boyl-
ston streets, Copley Square and Hun-
tington Avenue.

At the Arena meeting both the brass
band and the pipers will play and the
audience will sing war and patriotic
songs. Several prominent speakers
from civilian and military life are
listed on the program. Brigadier-
General White, Lieutenant-Colonel
(Continued on page two, column six)

VOTE ON WAR IS POSTPONED BY ARGENTINA

Resolution Is Held Up in the
Chamber of Deputies as Mes-
sage From Berlin Disavows
Views of Count von Luxburg

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—De-
cision as to whether the Argentine Re-
public is to break diplomatic relations
with Germany is to be held in abey-
ance for the immediate present. Gov-
ernment officials have accepted as
"temporarily satisfactory" a message
from the German Government trans-
mitted through the Argentine Minister
at Berlin, disavowing Count von Lux-
burg's utterances and denying that the
Kaiser approved of Count von Lux-
burg personally.

The fact was emphasized, however,
that this disavowal does not consti-
tute the full, free and formal reply
demanded in Argentina's ultimatum.
Its receipt stops immediate considera-
tion by the Chamber of Deputies of
the resolution supporting the Govern-
ment's plan for declaring a state of
war with Germany. Public interest
now is transferred from the German
situation today to the nation-wide
strike of railway employees, which
began at 1 a. m. today. Cessation of
all rail communication seemed cer-
tain. The situation is admittedly of
the most serious character, as many
cities lack large supplies of food and
fuel.

A virtual state of martial law was
in effect today as a result of the strike.
Forces of heavily armed soldiers and
police are maintaining order. All the
lines in Argentina are held up.

The note from Germany states dis-
approval of the ideas expressed by
Count von Luxburg, the German Min-
ister here regarding Germany's
"cruiser warfare," though the use of
the word "cruiser" has left some doubt
among government officials as to
whether or not Germany intends to
modify her submarine campaign. A
declaration of war by Argentina on
Germany, however, has been post-
poned by the receipt of the German
note.

Foreign Minister Pueyrredon has
given out two notes received from
Dr. Luis B. Montina, the Argentine
Minister at Berlin. The text of the
first note is as follows:

"I confirm my telegram of Sept. 21
and am transmitting the exact text of
the note from the German Govern-
ment in reply to your communication.
As you will see, the satisfaction can-
not be more ample or definite. This
note was delivered personally to me
by the Imperial Chancellor, who has
just returned from Munich and who
repeated the sentiments of the note in
a most expressive and definite man-
ner. There is no doubt, therefore,
that the German Empire condemns the
conduct of Luxburg, whose opinions
were purely personal, and it disap-
proves absolutely. You may be sure
the German Government will faith-
fully keep its promises."

DETAILS NOTED ON MOBILIZATION

General Soukhomlinoff at His Trial Tells How Orders for Assembling Russian Army Were Changed by Kaiser

LONDON, England (Monday).—Further details regarding the trial of General Soukhomlinoff, the Russian Minister of War under the deposed Tzar, indicate that the former Minister, on discovering that Germany was behind Austria in the early stages of the European conflict, urged the necessity of a general, not a partial, mobilization; to which the Tzar objected.

"The Emperor," declared General Soukhomlinoff, "objecting to my fears, saying that a general mobilization would bring war with Germany as well as with Austria. But I insisted, and on July 29, went to the Council of Ministers, where I obtained the signatures of three required for such a proclamation."

"I must add here that I noticed throughout July that almost every secret Russian military measure became known to Germany immediately. Each time I was rung up on the telephone I noticed somebody listening. They had spies everywhere. It was then I implored the Tzar not to cancel the order for general mobilization and render a new, rapid mobilization impossible."

"On the evening of the same day the Tzar telephoned me and asked how matters stood regarding the mobilization; and I replied that telegrams ordering it had already been sent. I was then informed that a telegram had been received from Emperor Wilhelm assuring the Tzar on his honor that Germany would not come out against Russia if the general mobilization order was canceled."

"Wilhelm's word of honor gained the upper hand and I was ordered to proclaim a partial mobilization. I immediately reported this to Sazonoff, who, on July 30, went to Tsarskoe-Selo and obtained consent for the revision. The same day the ministers of War, Marine and Foreign Affairs, after a 10-minute conference, decided upon the ordered general mobilization."

"I explained to the Tzar and warned him," continued General Soukhomlinoff, "that the German Emperor's telegram did not guarantee anything, and then referred him to General Yanushkevich, to whom he telephoned. Later General Yanushkevich came to me asking advice. He said the Tzar had ordered him to cancel the mobilization."

"Do nothing," I said. "Therefore, it was I who ordered the mobilization continued despite the Tzar's will."

Testimony of General Yanushkevich, as quoted in Novoe Vremya, was as follows: "On July 29, after the mobilization order had been given, I went to the Tzar, who charged me to explain to the German Ambassador that the Russian mobilization was not directed against Germany and to assure him that Russia intended to remain friendly. I informed Mr. Sazonoff of this mission, and he advised me to talk to the military attaché, as he had a very low opinion of the German Ambassador."

"He came to see me. He formerly came in uniform, always at the appointed hour and invariably spoke Russian. This time he came in civilian clothes and spoke only in French. I pointed out that Russia was not harboring aggressive designs against Germany. He replied that unfortunately Russia had begun mobilization. 'I assured him that she had not, but he declared he was possessed of precise information on the subject. I gave him my word of honor that at that hour the chief general staff had not issued the order for mobilization. He did not believe me. I offered him my written assurance, which was courteously declined. I regarded myself as justified in offering such assurances, for no mobilization order had been issued. It was still in my pocket.'"

Former Minister Accused

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday).—The public prosecutor during the Soukhomlinoff trial pointed to General Soukhomlinoff's admission that the spy Miassoidoff had been employed by him, despite incriminating information he had received about him. The public prosecutor pointed out that the direction of the artillery, contrary to General Soukhomlinoff's admission, had never appealed to private industry for assistance, although that would have been unavailing as even state factories were closed from lack of orders, while the huge credits voted for the army remained unappropriated.

Notwithstanding public opinion and the Duma's anxieties, expressed in the reiteration of a dangerous shortage of munitions, General Soukhomlinoff had remained deaf to the appeals, thus encouraging the inactivity of the Director-General of Artillery. He had falsified the position of Russian armaments, particularly when replying to Marshal Joffre, intimating that the Russian situation, although disastrous, was not desperate. In Russia's darkest hour the public prosecutor, added, General Soukhomlinoff's only thought was how to maintain himself in power. The public prosecutor, in concluding, emphasized in their entirety all the charges brought against the former Minister, and appealed for the infliction of severe punishment of the crimes which had brought about disastrous and incalculable results.

CENTRAL POWERS INSINCERE IN REPLY TO POPE

(Continued from page one)

ganda. The sokols, which were all arranged on the same pattern, had even the same words of command as those which are in use in the Serbian army. To be the members of a sokol, or of any other Serb society is already a grave symptom of guilt. Another suspicious circumstance: if one of the accused persons had been in Serbia, what was he doing there?

The little evidence adduced against the defendants was manufactured, every one of them was innocent. All were convicted. Eighteen were sentenced to be executed, and the others were given terms of imprisonment ranging from a few months to 20 years. The 18 who were executed, were compelled to assist at the execution of those who went to the gallows before them. The agony of each therefore increased with the number of those who preceded him.

The Austrian Emperor, in his reply to the Pope, said:

"With deep-rooted conviction, we agree to the leading idea of your holiness that the future arrangement of the world must be based on the elimination of armed forces, and on the moral force of right and on the rule of international justice and legality."

Kaiser Called Hypocritical

London Newspapers Hold That Situation Is Exactly as It Was

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday).—Regarding the German reply to the Pope's peace note, the feature most commented upon is the Kaiser's hypocritical professions while no definite proposals are made, nor is restitution or reparation mentioned, thus leaving the situation exactly as it was. The Central Powers, it is easily recognized, are earnestly desirous of peace, but it is equally clear they still expect a German peace.

The replies are commented on editorially by the London newspapers as follows:

The Times: We are not surprised to hear that the Austrian and German replies to the papal peace note are causing disappointment and discouragement in clerical circles in Italy. In some quarters there seems to have been the expectation that Germany and her accomplice would take this occasion to show some signs of repentance for the evil they have done. That was a rash hope, which only ignorance of the German mind could form.

What was really surprising, after all the recent German talk about Belgium, is that the note contains no sign whatever of any advance toward the well-known terms of the Allies. The inference is that Herr Kuhlmann has been flying kites to test his own people and has come to the conclusion that the wind is still unfavorable to a concession. In any case there is not a hint of restitution in the notes and restitution is the first indispensable step to the beginning of peace negotiations. The present notes leave matters as they were when President Wilson sent his answer to the papal appeal.

No nation can believe in a pledge which the present rulers of Germany can give because the word of these rulers is their sense of honor, and their fundamental conception of right and wrong have been proved by their systematic acts on both sides of the Atlantic to be utterly and wholly unworthy of trust. When the Central Powers are ready to withdraw immediately and unconditionally from conquered territories and to repair the ravages they have committed it will be time to begin talking about peace. The notes merely confirm the view we held before, that this time has not yet come.

The Morning Post: The reply of the German Emperor to the peace note of the Pope, like the reply of the Emperor of Austria, is most carefully devised to convey no definite meaning of any kind whatever. There are various reasons why the Allies have nothing to say in answer to the papal note, and accordingly they have adopted the perfectly discreet and courteous alternative of saying nothing. Germany has considered the occasion appropriate to present His Holiness with a piece of clumsy irony, so charged with falsehood in every line that it must convey to its august recipient a very disagreeable impression of veiled insult.

Upon the vacuous observations concerning future disarmament and arbitration, and all the rest of it, we need pay no attention. As expressed by the German Emperor, they have no interest, for the word of a Hohenzollern is worthless. In so far as the Allies are concerned, they cannot forget that the Pontiff, had he chosen, could have placed the authority of his exalted position and peculiar claims on one side or the other of the great conflict, as soon as the truth concerning the war's origin and the methods of Germany was revealed. But no word came from the Vatican.

It is not for us to pronounce an opinion upon the conduct of the Pope. We merely say that in our view it has disqualified him from assuming the office of mediator between the contending parties, which opinion it appears is also the opinion of the Central Powers. Germany and Austria, however, have not been deterred by that consideration from turning the papal services to their own advantage. The Daily News: It would have been much more possible to credit the sincerity of the Kaiser's new passion for peace had he not chosen to preface it with protests of his vast devotion to the same ideal. In the light of what we now know these protests are, not to mince words, hypocritical humbug.

It is gratuitous impertinence in him to claim love of peace or even aver-

sion for war as a guiding motive of his past policy, and that he should make such a claim at all at the present time is very ill security for his sincerity in the future.

The Pall Mall Gazette: Germany's reply to the Vatican will not require a second glance from civilized peoples or from their governments.

The document which makes no mention of Belgium or of any other explicit objects for which the Allies are fighting, cannot divert them for a single moment from their own measures for the restoration of peace and its future security. Before the Kaiser's professions can count for anything we must have fruits meet for repentance and these are restoration, reparation, and guarantees.

The Evening Standard: The text of the Central Powers' reply to the peace note should dispose of the foolish peace talk which has been going on in a section of the British press. Germany is pictured as the one sane and righteous nation in a mad and wicked world. There is no hint concerning Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine, Serbia, or any great test questions.

A certain disillusionment may be discerned behind the language of insolent confidence. The Kaiser no longer makes the rudest gestures of a conqueror but he talks, nevertheless, the language of a dictator. The Westminster Gazette: Whatever else had to be said about the two notes it is a fact of the highest significance that Germany and Austria should agree in principle to disarmament and arbitration.

If proposals of disarmament and arbitration are genuinely and sincerely accepted a step forward will have been taken in the right direction. Yet both the German and Austrian replies have not a word about the terms which would settle the new status quo to be maintained by disarmament and arbitration. The best thing that can be said about the silence of the Central Powers is that it is silence, that a door not locked may conceivably be opened.

German Press Approves

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—Such German press comment on the reply to the Pope as is yet available reveals with little exception a general approval of the avoidance of detail. This especially is the attitude of the Center organs. Germania expresses the opinion that the Pope himself considered there was no need for a detailed reply and only desired to find a basis for rapprochement, such as Germany and Austria, for their part, have now supplied, while the Keelische Volkszeitung explains at great length why details were not necessary.

The Vossische Zeitung also considers the omission of reference to territorial problems, the chief merit of the reply, as such questions can only be discussed at the conference table and the main thing is to get that conference held. The best guarantee to European peace would be provided, it adds, if Germany succeeded in arranging matters between Turkey and Russia, in regulating Balkan affairs, in an agreement with Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, and in regulating satisfactorily on her eastern frontier the claims of various nationalities.

Meanwhile the Kreuz Zeitung proclaims its conviction that the enemy is prepared for no peace negotiations whatever. The Vorwaerts asserts that the warmth of Germany's advocacy of disarmament and international arbitration comes as a surprise and undoubtedly indicates a new attitude that creates a fresh situation, and the Berlin Lokalanzeiger remarks that the reply avoids everything that could wound the enemy, who must now admit his view of the character of the German Government is entirely nonsensical.

Theodor Wolff, of the Berliner Tageblatt, alone regrets the omission of an intimation of readiness to renounce Belgium, but confirms the view of the Berlin correspondent of the Basler Nachrichten, who cabled Saturday that the omission is merely a tactical and diplomatic move and that Germany will return an affirmative reply to a question from the Pope as to her readiness to renounce all claim to Belgium.

Dr. Michaelis and Belgium

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday).—That Dr. Michaelis, the German Imperial Chancellor, will discuss the Belgian question and German peace conditions in a speech Thursday, is the statement of the Neueste Nachrichten of Munich. The Chancellor will declare, the newspaper says, that Germany is ready to reestablish Belgian independence if the Entente Powers agree to restore the German colonies and to give up "their policy of territorial and economic conquest."

The correspondent at Vienna of the Berliner Tageblatt cabled that the replies of Turkey and Bulgaria would be forwarded to the Pope on Sunday. Turkey demands that her territory shall not be violated. Bulgaria demands that her frontiers shall be regulated in accordance with the rights of nationality.

German Reply Criticized

ZURICH, Switzerland (Monday).—Open criticism of the German reply to Pope Benedict because of lack of cleverness in depicting the Kaiser as a pro-apostle, was voiced by the Munich Post, according to dispatches received today. The editorial protested against half of the German answer being devoted to the Kaiser's attitude. "All know his peace declarations and they know also that during his 28 years reign he has made utterances extremely disconcerting to foreign nations," the Post asserted. "Thanks to the small cleverness shown in the composition of this part of the note, it is tolerably certain that foreign governments will recall these utterances." The editorial also objected to the part of the note which says behind the Kaiser stands the German people.

It pointed out that the Kaiser, constitutionally is only the President of the German confederation, and that instead of standing behind the Kaiser, the people stand before him.

GOV. McCALL ON ADMINISTRATION

(Continued from page one)

passed, and that if I made a mistake it was in not vetoing more of them.

"In the arduous work connected with the war I think it can fairly be said that Massachusetts has led the country. When it became apparent that war was certain, there was only one course to be pursued. I invite consideration of the special measures which I urged with regard to the equipment of our soldiers, the protection of our camps from the moral dangers that threaten them, the due and orderly mobilization of our state quotas, the care of dependents, and the other similar things that have been done. The Public Safety Committee appointed by me was the first committee of that kind to be appointed in the country, and there cannot be two opinions with regard to its work relating to war, to fuel and to food. The constant motion of the industries of the Commonwealth and the keeping open of its arteries of commerce were of prime importance to its efficiency in war; and I have asked that committee not merely generally, but in many specific cases, to attempt to compose industrial disputes. This work has been most admirably performed by Mr. Endicott and his associates. The great fishing fleets of Gloucester, which for weeks had been idly swiveling at the wharves, were again set out upon the sea. The settlement of the Boston & Maine controversy prevented the stoppage of the commerce of Northern New England. The paralysis of the great industries of the city of Lynn has been removed. Inestimable advantages have accrued to the Commonwealth through the peaceful settlement of these and similar controversies."

"I am willing at any time to stand in defense of my administration and the sound and progressive character of the things that have been done. I believe that the ship of state has been well steered over the difficult waters of the last two years, even if her course may not have been laid according to the Walpole lights."

"If Mr. Cushing is satisfied with the character of his campaign, I have no reason to complain. I only suggest that a great ambition should be greatly shown, and especially at a time when the world is kindled by mighty thoughts and stirred by glorious deeds. The splendid body of our citizenship contains many men who never have been and never will be governors, and who will compare well in point of fitness with any men who ever held the office. Better remain in that noble company than try to emerge from it by ways that are not wholly worthy. In the words of Emerson, 'Come into port greatly, or sail with God the seas.'"

Primaries Tuesday

Massachusetts Voters are to Be Reenrolled Under New Law

An official request to the voters to attend the state primaries tomorrow, as "an object lesson of patriotism," was made today by Governor McCall as follows:

"Under the Constitution, and thus outside of legislative regulations, many thousands of our soldiers and sailors because of absence from their polling places lose their right to vote at elections. All the more does the duty of voting press upon those who stay at home. Let every voter, whatever his choice may be, give an object lesson of patriotism by voting at the primary election on Tuesday, Sept. 25."

Local leaders of both the Republican and Democratic parties have been instructed by their respective state committees to get out all the votes possible. An important feature of the primary tomorrow will be the reenrolling of voters under the party enrollment act, accepted by the voters at the last state election. The enrolling process will be a simple one, the acceptance by the voter of a Republican or a Democratic ballot at the polling booth automatically enrolling him in the party of his choice. Each voter, as he approaches the guard rail, will be asked whether he wants a ballot containing the Republican candidates or a ballot of Democratic candidates. His reply will be overheard by an official "checker" and the voter's name will be properly checked as Republican or Democrat on prepared lists of registered voters.

At future state primaries the voter will be handed only the ballot of the party with which he is enrolled, but he is entitled to change his party enrollment at any time before one month from the primary by applying to the city or town clerk, the election commissioners in the case of Boston.

Those voters who accept the Democratic ballot tomorrow will find only one candidate on the Democratic state ticket, Frederick W. Mansfield, the candidate for Governor. The party leaders will attempt to complete the ticket by the placing of "stickers," small gummed sheets of paper bearing the names of the balance of the ticket, in the proper location below Mr. Mansfield's name, and the subsequent proper marking of crosses in the squares opposite these names. Instructions in this connection have been mailed by the Democratic State

Knight Shoe Co.

NORRISON STREET
NEAR BROADWAY
PORTLAND, ORE.
Good Sense Shoes

PRINTING BOYER PRINTING CO.,
85 5th St., Portland, Ore.
We Appreciate This Opportunity of Extending
Our Excellent Service to Monitor Readers.

committee to the local Democratic leaders. About 45,000 "stickers" have been distributed to the local leaders. The balance of the state, for whom at least 1000 Democrats must properly mark after affixing their stickers, is as follows:

For Lieutenant-Governor, Matthew Hale of Boston.
For Secretary of State, Arthur B. Reed of Abington.

For State Treasurer, Humphrey O'Sullivan of Lowell.
For State Auditor, Elzear H. Choquette of New Bedford.

For Attorney-General, Josiah Quincy of Boston.

Republicans, besides deciding in the contest between Governor McCall and Mr. Cushing, will need to settle two other contests for their state ticket. There is a contest for the nomination for auditor between Charles Bruce of Everett and Alonzo B. Cook of Boston, the present incumbent of the office.

Attorney-General Henry C. Atwill is opposed for the renomination by Conrad W. Crooker of Brookline.

There are as usual many local contests, though the total is considerably below those of recent years. In Boston there is a lively contest for the Democratic nomination for the executive council between Senator James F. Timilty and Representative Lewis R. Sullivan. There are fewer contests for the House and Senate than in other years.

W. W. Lufkin of Essex, one of the candidates for the Republican congressional nomination in the sixth district, has been considerably below those of recent years. In Boston there is a lively contest for the Democratic nomination for the executive council between Senator James F. Timilty and Representative Lewis R. Sullivan. There are fewer contests for the House and Senate than in other years.

Crooker Rally Held

Candidate for Attorney-General Would "Revitalize Office"

A rally was held in Faneuil Hall at noon today by Conrad W. Crooker of Boston, who is campaigning against Attorney-General Henry C. Atwill for the Republican nomination for attorney-general. Representative Harvey Frost of Somerville presided.

Mr. Crooker declared that there was enough law on the state statute books at present to regulate the prices of necessities and to prevent food and fuel monopolies and agreements to fix prices, as attorney for all the people, to institute proceedings under the law. The office of Attorney-General had long been considered a "minor" office, and Mr. Crooker would revitalize the office so as to make it serve all the people.

Referring particularly to the coal situation, Mr. Crooker said that the Federal Trade Commission recently found that there was a coal monopoly in Boston and that extortion had been practiced. Coal dealers had not hesitated to take advantage of the needs of the people, he charged.

Support for Gov. McCall

Nelson B. Clark of Beverly, formerly the Progressive party candidate for Governor, gave out a public statement today that he is supporting the candidacy of Governor McCall for renomination and reelection.

FRENCH GOLD FOUND IN PRIVATE HANDS

PARIS, France (Monday).—The receipts of the Bank of France show that there is still a considerable amount of gold in private hands. It is coming out at present at the rate of about 2,000,000 francs a week.

In searching the residence of a recently interned Austrian subject at Nice, the police found 22,000 francs in gold coin of several different countries. This gold was turned over to the Bank of France, while more than 1,000,000 francs worth of securities were put under seal.

MR. MAKLOFF'S APPOINTMENT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday).—Telegrams from Petrograd confirm the appointment of Mr. Maklakoff as Russian Ambassador to the French Republic. Mr. Maklakoff is a Cadet and as a member of the Duma he showed his uncompromising enmity to the Tzarist régime. In the famous Kief trial he acted as Beryls' counsel. It was he who, at the time of the visit of MM. Viviani and Thomas to Petrograd in 1916, pronounced that famous speech at the banquet given by Mr. Sturmer, in which he called upon France to extend her support to the Russian people in their struggle against autocracy.

"The Store That Undersells
Because It Sells For Cash"

Roberts Bros.
THIRD AND MORRISON
PORTLAND, OREGON

Complete New Stocks

of Fall and Winter
Merchandise

Most Moderately Priced

BRITISH OPEN RECRUIT DRIVE

(Continued from page one)

Murray and Lieutenant Cyril White, the general's son and aide-de-camp, will speak at the meeting.

Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Major-General John A. Johnston, Commandant W. R. Rush of the navy, and many others of prominence are expected to be present.

Beginning with tomorrow the regiment will be detailed, in half platoons, to visit various New England cities. On Tuesday they will visit Haverhill. In the morning and afternoon, and Lynn, in the evening. On Wednesday all details will go to Worcester where there will be held street parades and rallies, ending with a mass meeting in Mechanic's hall, in that city, in the evening.

On Thursday detachments will visit Quincy, Lawrence and Lowell, and on Friday morning all details leave the North station for Portland, Me., arriving there in the forenoon for two days of parades and rallies. Late Saturday the highlanders will return to Boston and on Sunday, after dinner, all details are scheduled to parade to the Common for a big meeting. At 7:30 p. m. Sunday the Canadians are to leave the South Station for Philadelphia.

The program of the highlanders is being put through by a committee of 300 citizens, at the head of which are Charles Stewart, Col. A. P. Graham, John F. Masters, Col. William P. Menzies, F. E. Atteaux, John B. Patterson, George J. McLean.

Permission was today granted to the British soldiers to begin a big recruiting campaign. The authority was issued through the Adjutant-General's office at the State House at the request of Secretary of State Lansing.

HOUSE RESENTS HEFLIN CHARGE

(Continued from page one)

it," declared Mr. Hefflin. "I can't prove anything, however."

The House hooted. "I don't want publicity," said Dr. Hefflin, and the chamber burst into "boos."

"If I could speak to the American people in the manner I wish to speak, I would make disclosures."

"No," I've decided myself, said Hefflin, "to my country and its chief and the boys who have gone into the trenches."

There was another chorus of "boos" and groans.

"Follow members, let us stand together," urged Mr. Hefflin, amid laughter. Mr. Hefflin then launched an impassioned appeal for patriotism and loyalty by all members and took his seat.

It is now practically certain that a House investigation will be made, if only to give Mr. Hefflin an opportunity to prove his so-called charges.

Members of both sides of the House are plainly incensed at the alleged imputation placed upon Congress by the Alabama member's speech of Friday last.

Representative Fordney of Michigan introduced a resolution calling for an investigation, which was held over until Congressman Howard of Georgia had yielded the floor. Action on this resolution will be taken today.

CHANGE IN BRITISH BOND ISSUE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday).—The further issue of 5 per cent exchange bonds, redeemable in 1919-1922, which commenced April 13, has now been stopped. This action, it is considered, foreshadows the substitution of another issue, the particulars and terms of which are shortly to be announced. The issue of bonds now withdrawn has yielded to the treasury a total of £79,752,000.

KAISER MEETS BULGAR KING

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)

An official statement issued on Sunday states that Emperor William left on Sept. 18 to visit the German troops on the Russian front. After a short stay at Budapest he went to Gurgevo, traveling on a Hungarian steamer to Chernavoda (Dobrudja), where he was met by King Ferdinand and Crown Prince Boris and Prince Cyril. After reviewing a German regiment the party crossed the long bridge from Chernavoda to the railway station on the left bank of the Danube.

GERMAN REPLY LIKE AUSTRIA'S

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday).—The latter part of German reply to the Pope is now at hand. In all points it is practically identical with the Austrian reply and like it enters into no details whatever. The reply is signed by the Imperial Chancellor. The sections not already published in The Christian Science Monitor are as follows:

TRINIDAD SUGAR CROP HAS BROKEN RECORD

TRINIDAD, West Indies.—The secretary of the Agricultural Society of Trinidad states that cane farmers' returns for 1916-17 showed that the sugar crop was the biggest Trinidad ever had, according to commerce reports. The total was 70,891 tons, compared with 64,231 tons for the preceding year.

A peculiar circumstance noted in the returns was that there were 379,000 tons of estate canes ground this year, which produced 36,000 tons of sugar, while last year there were 426,000 tons of estate canes which produced only 35,000 tons of sugar. This shows an improvement in the quality of the canes in the colony.

The number of farmers this year was 12,000 East Indians, against 11,000 last year, and nearly 9000 West Indians, against 8000 last year. The amount of cane purchased this year was 384,000 tons, compared with 363,000 last year.

ITALIAN PLEA FOR UNITED STATES AID

ROME, Italy (Monday).—A plea for American aid for Italy—"batteries, fighting divisions and thousands of aeroplanes"—was voiced by the Milan Corriere della Sera today. "America still fails to understand that Austria's defeat is vital," the editorial asserted. "The United States is not warring against Austria—her aid goes to swell the Anglo-French forces. Italy is not included in it. We are carrying on our work unaided."

The newspaper demanded to know why Italy had not sent permanent commissioners to America, like Andre Tardieu for France and Lord Northcliffe for England.

SWISS CONTROL OF FOODSTUFFS

BERNE, Switzerland (Monday).—

With the United States embargo now in effect, the Government has announced the creation of a commission of 12 members to control and apportion such foodstuffs and raw material as may be secured by Switzerland from any source. The action was taken, not only to secure a just division of the decreasing amount of supplies, but also to prevent speculation.

BRITISH DESTROYER LOST

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday).—The Admiralty announces that one of His Majesty's destroyers has been torpedoed.

Lipman Wolfe & Co.

Portland, Oregon

ANNOUNCE
THE ARRIVAL OF
NEW FALL STYLES

MILLINERY

Suits Coats Dresses
and Waists

ULTIMATELY

you may wish to know something about

Seattle Real Estate

Rentals, First Mortgage Loans
or General Insurance

WEST & WHEELER,

Colman Building,

said City, have specialized in all the above lines for many years and will welcome inquiries concerning any or all of them. Bank references furnished.

MEIER & FRANK'S

Lower Price

Down Store

Affords Unequalled Opportunities for

EMIGRATION OF EX-SERVICE MEN

Committee Urges Warm Welcome in Any Part of British Empire for Those Who Have Fought the Empire's Battles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Within the 60 odd folio pages of the Report of the Empire Settlement Committee to the British Colonial Secretary, written in a style more dry and business-like than the subject would lead one to expect, there is revealed a recent and remarkable development in British thought and sentiment. The outstanding feature which must impress every one who peruses the document is the undeniable fact that Great Britain and the British Empire are henceforth, in the light of British opinion, one nation, one commonwealth, or confederation of English-speaking people. A spirit of give and take manifested in the characters of the various units for the sake of the common weal of the whole is unobtrusively and quite unintentionally allowed to speak from every page.

To begin with, every nook and cranny of the outlying parts of the Empire has been represented on the committee, as well as the departments of the home Government concerned. Among those signing the report are such well-known names as Lord Tennyson, the chairman; the Rt. Hon. F. D. Acland, M. P.; Lord Burnham, the Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher, Sir H. Rider Haggard, who toured the world on behalf of the committee, the Hon. Sir Thomas Mackenzie, Sir Owen Phillips, K. C. M. G., M. P., and Sir A. D. Steel Maitland, Bart.

After reciting the terms of reference and the committee's interpretation of them, the report touches upon what it calls the "change of outlook towards emigration," and introduces the subject with the following remarkable sentence: "We have been greatly struck by the profound change which has taken place recently in the attitude of the people of the United Kingdom toward emigration." The report then describes the change in public sentiment, which now regards emigration as a problem earnestly "to be studied in the light of imperial necessities," instead of, as formerly, as a necessary evil merely to be tolerated. "Since the outbreak of war," says the report, "from every part of the Empire the children or grandchildren of those whose enterprise or needs caused them to leave the United Kingdom in past years have rallied to the support of the Empire in this day of decision and struggle for existence. They have risked their fortunes with those of the mother country. They have shed their blood with her blood. They have shown that, though seas separate the Empire, and, in some respect, the interests of one part may differ from those of another, it is still one and indivisible; that together we stand, or together we fall. In short, it has come to be understood that the man or woman who leaves Britain is not lost to the Empire, but has gone to be its stay and strength in other Britains overseas. The only risk of losing such an one is when the new home is shadowed by some other flag."

Henceforth the question of emigration should be considered from the point of view of the Empire as a whole, and a particular welcome should be given in any part of the Empire to those men who have fought the Empire's battles in this war. Already in several of the important dominions overseas as well as at home in the British Isles are steps afoot in preparation of this welcome.

Commencing with the home Government's preparations in this respect which the report states are embodied in the Corn Production Bill already before Parliament which is to provide for a minimum wage of 25s. weekly and a minimum price for wheat and oats from 1917 to 1922, attention is drawn to the fact that if anything like the 3,000,000 acres of grass land desired is plowed up, the demand for agricultural laborers, skilled and unskilled, will largely exceed the pre-war demand. It is these agricultural laborers which in the past have been found by the colonies to form the best material for settling land. As regards settlement of the land at home 6000 acres are already in sight under the aegis of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to be used for a number of experimental small holding colonies in England and Wales, and ex-service men will be given first consideration. For men without training there will be a central farm under supervision of the Director of the Colony where the training will be provided and a fair living wage until the applicants are considered capable of taking up land for themselves.

Next the report deals with Canada and its several provinces in some of which there is already provision for settlement of the land by the system of homesteading, that is by the grant, in the majority of cases, of 160 acres of land free of cost, subject to certain conditions as to occupation and improvement. Special conditions have been devised for ex-service men by the Dominion Government which are applicable in any province in the confederation. These conditions provide for the grant of 160 acres free of charge to honorably discharged ex-service men from the forces of Canada, the United Kingdom, and in any of the self-governing British dominions, or to widows of soldiers or sailors, whose husbands have given their lives for the Empire. Under certain conditions a loan up to £400 will be granted for the erection of a house, purchase of implements, stock, and generally preparing the land for settlement. This loan will be a first

mortgage on the homestead with interest at 5 per cent and repayable within 15 years. Intending settlers who are without the necessary experience can obtain their training upon the demonstration farms of the Dominion or provincial governments, or they can be placed with selected or approved farmers throughout the existing organization of the governments.

Australia has a comprehensive scheme in process of development. Apparently it involves the sum of £22,000,000, which will be provided by the Commonwealth, and the states are to provide the lands. The creation of a ministry is contemplated who will supervise the carrying out of the scheme. All the Australian states either have emigration schemes in view, or already working, and generous facilities are accorded all immigrants and large tracts of land are being held in reserve for occupation and development by ex-soldiers after the war.

South Africa is unable to offer the same facilities and advantages as others of the larger colonies for the reason that most of its territory remains to be opened up, and that which is, is not so profitably or easily farmed as in the case of Canada or Australia. Another factor is the presence of large quantities of native labor, which makes the demand for a different kind of settler, for settlers of the kind who have been officers in the armies or who are in possession of more funds than is usual with most immigrants.

The report gives evidence of much work on the part of the committee and no pains have been spared to collect a great deal of valuable information which should be of great use when the war is concluded. The conditions of each country are fully dealt with and the various advantages and features are as fully as possible set forth in the report.

The investigations of the committee were by no means confined to the question of land settlement. A quantity of data was considered in connection with other opportunities apart from settling on the land, for ex-service men in the overseas dominions, and various recommendations are made concerning the training of men industrially, as well as for the land, the advisability of totally or partially disabled men emigrating, and the class of work most suitable for them, and so on.

A large amount of space in the report is devoted to the immigration of the wives and families of ex-service men, and to the widows and orphans of soldiers. That the committee attach great and equal importance to this side of the question is proved by the thoroughness with which the matter is gone into. Extensive use of existing machinery is recommended, particularly in the case of women displaced at the end of the war, and it is interesting to note that the committee are of opinion that, with regard to financially assisting immigrants, the women should have preferential treatment to the men.

The question of dissemination of the mass of information collected by the committee is discussed, and the decisions arrived at are instructive and useful. The whole tenor of the report is such as to convince one of the far-sighted and impartial way in which all points have been examined. On the subject of transport, the committee state, they would "be glad indeed to see the principle accepted, that a soldier or a sailor who has served in the present war might within reasonable time claim free transport to any part of the Empire where he wishes to settle." But the report also discussed freely the various pros and cons of the matter and, with many aspects of this point.

Finally, are given the committee's conclusions with respect to the constitution of a central authority which it recommends should be in working order before the war is over. The committee proposes there should be appointed a Minister of the Crown who would delegate the actual executive duties to a board which would have a chairman who would devote his whole time to the subject and be responsible to the Minister for the work of his board. His board would be constituted by one representative from each of the five following home government departments: Colonial Office, War Office, Board of Trade, Local Government Board and Ministry of Labor. It is also considered there should be four representatives nominated respectively by: Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and one of the agents-general for the Australian states and the Canadian provinces and five unofficial members, two of whom should be women.

FUND FOR SCOTTISH VETERANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—An announcement has been made by Mr. Harry Lauder of his intention to raise a fund of £1,000,000 for the benefit of Scottish disabled former service men who are unable to return to their former occupations. This fund will give them the necessary financial assistance in starting small businesses, finding other suitable employment, and in providing housing accommodation. The scheme has the approval of the Ministry of Pensions. A committee has been appointed to organize the fund under the chairmanship of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and with Lord Rosebery as hon. president. An appeal is shortly to be made to Scottish men and women throughout the world in support of the fund.

ESCAPE FROM A CAMP IN AFRICA

War Prisoner Tells How He Marched 500 Miles With Germans, Then 250 Miles to British Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A letter from an Englishman, who was taken prisoner by the Germans in East Africa on Jan. 1, and successfully made his escape shortly afterward, has been printed in the Northern Post and Border News, South Africa. The letter describes how after marching nearly 500 miles with the Germans as a prisoner, the writer and his companion marched well over 250 miles in 16 days in making their escape, this distance being the longest so far covered in German East Africa by any escaping prisoners.

The letter begins by describing the journey with the Germans. On Jan. 2 our officer told us, the writer says, we would start for the prison camp about midday. The journey was supposed to take about a week and our only food was Mahege. We got away in time and found marching hard work, after being used to riding. We had to carry all our kit. I had a fairly big load, my great coat, waterproof sheet, and a nosebag containing rations and cooking utensils. We were in good country for marching, no hills, but unfortunately rather swampy after the December rains. The rain holds up a little in January, so we were lucky. We marched for about five days until we arrived at the first German magazine, as they call them. We called the magazines supply depots.

We did not overmarch us—not more than six hours a day, but it was quite enough. We always started our day's march about 6 o'clock. The only food we were served out with was rice, you know, I am fond of rice, but after having it for meals three times daily I do not like it as much as I did formerly. Fortunately I had a few pounds of flour, and my half section and I were able to vary our menu with a small loaf of bread daily. . . . Our guard consisted of 10 black Askaris and two Germans. The one German spoke English very well. I had several yarns with him. He was very tired of the war, and admitted they were hopelessly beaten out here, but all I spoke to have every confidence they are winning in Europe. We were all very pleased to arrive at the first German magazine, as there carried on the march with nothing to eat. We made good use of the carriers in camp; they fetched water and wood for us and made our fires, etc.

The letter goes on to describe the prisoners' arrival at Mahenge, a small pretty town in the hills, on the 12th day, where about ten political prisoners have been imprisoned since the beginning of the war. Here they had a few days' rest, and more liberal rations were given them, and they made arrangements for another 14 days' march to the main prison camp. Their chief diet was again rice, and the country made marching difficult and unpleasant. On February 4 they reached a magazine and had orders to wait for further instructions before proceeding to the main prison camp. Up to that time they had marched nearly 500 miles and still had four days' march to go before reaching the camp.

At Mahenge, a man who was captured with the Belgian forces and had been a prisoner for nearly two years, joined them. On two occasions he had attempted to escape from the Germans, but was recaptured. He now arranged to escape with one of the men, but the fellow backed out at the last minute. "He then sounded me," the writer of the letter continues, "but I was not keen on it, did not fancy wandering about in the bush and without firearms. As each day went by I got more sick of the life, and the idea of life as a prisoner in the main prison camp was a horrible one. I made up my mind one night that if I . . . was still keen on escaping, I would make the attempt with him. I went to him the next day and asked him if it would be possible to arrange for a native guide to take us to the British lines. He could speak Swahili fairly well and he at once got busy. We were then in country where the natives were not so much in favor of the Germans; in fact most of them favor the British. He found a native porter who was willing to guide us to Songea. This was on Feb. 6. We arranged if possible to attempt our escape on Feb. 7. The boy was to take our haversack containing food in a bucket to the river as if to draw water. After sunset we were to get them somehow. This boy failed us at the last minute and backed out. W . . . then asked me if I would make the attempt with him. He fortunately had a compass, a hand-drawn map, also some dried meat. He was fair with me and told me we were liable to be shot at sight when escaping, but I was fed up with the life and I agreed to make the attempt."

The letter goes on to describe their escape, with a small stock of rations consisting mainly of rice, a bag of Kaffir corn meal, salt, and some dried meat. On the first night they nearly walked into an Askari camp, and on another occasion just escaped running into a German patrol. Their chief food was a kind of thick porridge, and some dried meat, and as they heard lions, they had to keep watch during the night and keep a good fire going. Two days after the start they came to a lonely native hut, but the owner could not tell them the way to Songea. Later on they met a native, fishing, and W . . . promised him a substantial reward if he got them safely to Songea. The native took them to his brother's kraal that evening, where they had a really square meal of native porridge made very thick, almost like dough, and green mealies. There were four natives there and their guide went off and had a long talk with one of them. They returned, each carrying a nasty little axe. W . . . thought that things did not look very promising, but knowing something of Central African natives, he said there was only one way of keeping natives to their word, and that was to perform a ceremony called "blood brotherhood" with the parties concerned. As they appeared to be in a tight corner, they asked the guide and his brother if they would perform the ceremony, and this they agreed to do. This is a most binding and sacred oath with the native. The ceremony restored their confidence, and they went off to sleep quite comfortably.

After many days marching, sometimes through thick bush country, as they did not wish to meet the Germans by taking the roads, and passing through some native villages, they arrived at a small British outpost, and later reached Songea, where they were able to give the chief intelligence officer some useful information about the Germans. The writer says he had a look at himself in a mirror, the first time for over a month. He had set out with the idea of a 6 or 8 days' march, and had been on the tramp in the bush for over a fortnight in Central Africa, armed only with a walking stick. His boots were full of holes and badly worn, but as there was only a food supply depot at Songea, he was unable to get a new issue of clothing, but some of the fellows there gave him some spare kit.

AUSTRIA RELEASES CAPT. S. WILSON, M. P.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEVERLEY, England.—Captain Stanley Wilson, M. P., who has lately been released after 20 months' captivity in Austria, received a warm welcome on his return to his constituency. The Mayor and other prominent citizens received him at the Guild Hall, Beverley, where they offered him their heartiest congratulations and expressed their pleasure at having him back amongst them again. In his reply, Captain Wilson said that he could not really put his feelings into words. He thanked them all heartily for their welcome. He had been released, he said, through an act of courtesy by the enemy, and he hoped that a similar act of courtesy would be paid to the Austrians by the British Government. His release had been absolutely unconditional. If he wanted to go so he might go and serve at the front, and it had cost him no money to get out of Austria. He said that he would go back to the House of Commons totally ignorant of British politics as they were at present. He had much to learn with regard to what had been done during the past two years.

Afterwards Captain Wilson paid a visit to the Conservative Club, where he was given a very warm reception. He said that for 14 months he had been hoping that he might be exchanged and had several times been disappointed. When he heard that his case had been discussed in the House of Commons and that there was a chance of his exchange if Austria, who had asked for two officers in his place, would reduce her demands, he wrote to Baron Slatin (Slatin Pasha), who was looking after the interests of all prisoners of war. He received no answer to his letter, but after 10 days two officers came to see him and told him that they had now brought him a letter from the Austrian War Office which set him at liberty. In his surprise at this most unexpected announcement, he had asked what were the conditions of his release and received the answer: "We give you your release without any conditions whatever." He said that although Austria was an enemy country she had behaved in such a way as to place him under a debt of gratitude and he hoped that the British Government would perform a similar act of courtesy.

Socialist Party Congress Planned
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—An important meeting of the permanent administrative commission of the Socialist Party was held previous to the Inter-Allied Conference in London. It was decided after the most animated discussion that the congress of the French Socialist Party would be held some time before Oct. 1. M. Jules Guesde, who made a point of being present, declared that he was opposed to any reply being made to the Stockholm inquiries, and that he was in total disagreement with the procedure adopted by the party in connection with the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France. Neither consultation nor plebiscite enters into the views of the former Socialist Minister. Alsace and Lorraine must, in his opinion, simply once more form part of the mother country. M. Albert Thomas, Socialist Minister of Armaments, did not wish the party congress to be called until the end of October, but M. Longuet, Minority Socialist, declared that a date must be fixed at once, and if this was not done the Minority would call a national congress composed of the Minority and the majority. At the close of the meeting the executive appointed the delegates to the Inter-Allied Socialist Conference in London. MM. Albert Thomas, Bracke, Dubreuilh, Renaudel and Edgar Milhaud were appointed as Majority representatives. MM. Longuet, Mistral and Pressmane for the Minority, and M. Loriot for the Kienthalists. Supplementary delegates were also appointed: these were MM. Lebas, the Mayor of Roubaix, Sellier and Poisson for the Majority, M. Delapine for the Minority, and for the Kienthalists Mme. Marianne Rauze.

IMPORTING OF CATTLE URGED

New Orleans Consul Says Venezuela Might Be Live Stock Center for United States if Transports Were Available

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Large traffic in cattle is awaiting importers of the United States, now that New Orleans has been made free to Central and South American cattle, according to Pedro Luigi, Venezuelan consul in New Orleans. The output of cattle each year, says Mr. Luigi, is 200,000 head in Venezuela alone, and other southern republics can supply many thousands more, if only ships can be provided to handle them. The Food Supply Bill, which lifted the ban on this class of live stock has also opened up large opportunities for Louisiana and Mississippi in permitting the cattle-raisers of these states to restock their depleted herds with good animals at prices much lower than those prevailing for cattle raised in this country.

"With the port of New Orleans opened to the entry of cattle from Central and South America," said Mr. Luigi, "the number of cattle which could be brought to the United States each year from Venezuela alone would be sufficient to make this one of the live stock centers of America. There are more than 1,000,000 cattle in Venezuela, which, at a low estimate, would allow of the shipping of 200,000 head annually. This does not include the wild cattle of which there are large numbers in the mountains of all Central and South America. Some of the big landowners have thousands of acres of mountain and forest land, given over to wild cattle, and their owners even do not know how many head are in their herds."

"General Gomez, one of the largest landowners of Venezuela, has enormous herds of cattle, numbering as nearly as he knows about 80,000. For years he has been trying to develop an outlet for Venezuela's live stock production. One of his enterprises is a packing plant, where heaves are frozen preparatory to being shipped to Europe. Venezuela also is shipping about 1000 head of cattle each month to Trinidad, but this is only a fraction of the number this country should be exporting to the United States."

"The great need for this business is ships. Venezuela has developed so rapidly in the last few years that she needs all her money for internal improvements, and the funds are not available for the establishment of ship lines. It is a small country but offers a large market for America-made goods, and a steamer line could carry full cargoes both ways, once it was well established, and the people of the country were assured it would be permanent."

"We have had 13 years of peace, and the industrial life of Venezuela has developed rapidly. The Government is stable, and a standing army of 10,000 men has been built up by President Juan V. Gomez, who, though elected to the presidency, has not actually taken up the duties of his office, but has devoted his energies to building up the army and to strengthening the financial and industrial connections of the country, while Marquez Bustillos has been acting President. Venezuela is very prosperous, and has now a gold reserve of 40,000,000 francs, the greatest in its history."

NEW RUSSIA AND PRISONERS OF WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An official communiqué has been received from Russia, which states that the central executive committee for prisoners of war established by the Provisional Government, and under the chief administration of the Russian Red Cross Society, being authorized to take independent decisions in matters coming within its jurisdiction and also to conclude agreements with the authorities of enemy countries, has entered into negotiations through the intermediary of the Red Cross Societies of Austria-Hungary and of Germany. The arrangements made exclusively with Austria-Hungary have produced gratifying results for the regulation of the condition of prisoners of war and the solution of many urgent problems on the basis of binding reciprocity. These include agreements with regard to the exchange of officers.

San Francisco's Popular Women's Shop Now Ready with Fall's Smartest

Suits, Coats, Dresses \$16 to \$125

FULL LINES CORSETS WAISTS AND MILLINERY \$35 and \$40 Made-to-Order. Mantled Suits in Navy Serges and Oxford Grays \$27.50

HAYES & GUTMAN

Successors to GREATER SAN FRANCISCO CLOAK CO. Market and Taylor Sts., SAN FRANCISCO

JEWELRY

Picture Frames—Mirrors Unusual and artistic designs, made in our factory. Jewels, watches, antiques repaired. Manufacturing Jewellers. Consult us for designs and estimates. Gems, jewelry, gold and silver purchased.

VIRGINIA STUDIO 126 Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO Visitors Welcome. SCHEPPS & FURS, Props.

rank and file, sanitary personnel, prisoners of war having reached the age of 60 years, the alleviation of punishment for attempted escape, rules with regard to open-air exercise, the distribution of parcels and their delivery, the organization of camp committees, the regular admission of nurses, and the organization of neutral commissions for the inspection of invalids, etc.

Germany, on the other hand, states the communiqué, notwithstanding the comparatively more grievous condition of the prisoners of war in that country, and in spite of the representations made by the Central Committee of the Red Cross Societies, is not disposed to accept any kind of proposals tending to the amelioration of the lot of prisoners of war on the basis of the maintenance of reciprocity. For instance the German Society of the Red Cross refuses to give an answer to the proposals made concerning the reciprocal release of civilian prisoners and hostages, the permission of use of means of communication for invalids in cases of such exchange with Turkey, the mutual commandeering of nurses, etc.

Moreover, continues the communiqué, taking advantage with all rigor, of her comparative numerical superiority in prisoners, Germany is not fulfilling her accepted obligations as to the internment of invalids of war in neutral countries and she is illegally detaining invalids, who are totally unfit for military service, and finally, having accepted all measures for the curtailment of relations with their own country of prisoners of war who have fallen into her hands, Germany does not allow appeals made by Russian prisoners of war to their own authorities or to the Society of the Red Cross to reach their destination, and as a consequence, evidence of the condition of our prisoners of war in Germany is becoming more and more disturbing and ominous and only reaches us with the greatest difficulty, and only fragmentary evidence comes through.

Having reduced the food rations of our prisoners of war to incredibly small proportions, feeding them with refuse and substitutes, subjecting their victims to stern discipline and by forcing them to labor beyond their strength, Germany has not even given our sufferers a chance of appealing for help to their own country. During the course of these most vigorous censorial and police measures, Germany has built up in front of our prisoners an impenetrable wall. The communiqué concludes with a strong protest against this form of refined barbarity.

MINIMUM WAGE IN FORCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—All employers of agricultural labor are reminded that in accordance with the Corn Production Act no able-bodied men employed in agriculture on time work should receive for an ordinary day's work less than weekly wages and allowances than the cash equivalent of 25s. a week. Rates of wages will, in due course, be fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board, but, in the meantime, any able-bodied workman who, after the passing of the act, has been paid less in wages and allowances than 25s. per week, will be entitled to recover the difference in the County Court or the Court of Summary Jurisdiction at any time within three months after the rate is fixed. The value of allowances will, in such cases, be settled by the court before which proceedings are taken. The president of the Board of Agriculture, therefore advises that, with a view to players should agree with their workmen as to the customary or reasonable value of any allowances which are reckoned as part payment of wages. Workmen employed in agriculture include men employed on arable or grass land, market gardens, nursery grounds, orchards, oster beds or woodland.

MARKS BROS. 831 MARKET ST. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SUITS, DRESSES, COATS, MILLINERY for Women and Misses

Gloves, Hosiery, Veilings, Jewelry, Handkerchiefs, Bags, Neckwear, Muslin, Silk and Knit Underwear, Infants' and Children's Wear, House Dresses, Kimonos, Sweaters. On Main Floor.

CORSET DEPT. on Mezzanine Floor.

"For President—Horace Greeley"

Horace Greeley was running for the Presidency; hoop-skirts were going out, bustles coming in, and paper dimes and quarters common; nobody had ever seen a telephone, an incandescent electric light or a bicycle; railroad trains were still braked by hand and steamships still used sails—when this business was started.

There have been many changes and improvements since then, but none in the policy of this House. It remains today exactly what it was forty-three years ago:

Never to sell a piano priced too high for its quality. Never to sell a piano priced too low for your safety.

SEVEN STORES ON THE PACIFIC COAST

PIANOS PLAYERS MUSIC The Wileys Ballen Co. MASON AND HAMLIN PIANOS

416-418 S. Broadway, Los Angeles

Sacramento San Francisco Portland, Ore. San Jose San Diego Oakland

TURNING ALIENS INTO AMERICANS

Detroit Has Annual Citizenship Exercises, and Work of the Schools Is to Be Supplemented by Night Course for Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—For several years the rapid influx of workers in the great automobile factories of Detroit has centered all eyes on the attempt of the municipality to train the children of these workers to be loyal and efficient American citizens. The large force of sociological investigators maintained by the Ford Motor Company is the best known of many measures taken by Detroit manufacturers to attain this end.

The Fourth of July is coming to have real meaning in this rapidly growing city, not only as the nation's birthday, but also as the day on which Detroit's aliens come forward in thousands to express their loyalty to the adopted fatherland, and to announce their intention to become full-fledged citizens of the United States. Annual citizenship exercises are held on Belle Isle, the beautiful playground of the city, situated in the Detroit River. They bring the nation's birthday closer to these newly made citizens, whose entrance into citizenship thus dates from the national anniversary.

The schools of the city have played an effective, if quiet, part in the work of turning aliens into Americans, and of the most recent announcement of Frank Cody, assistant superintendent of schools, indicates that the educators are redoubling their efforts to keep pace with the swiftly increasing numbers of foreigners that are pouring in. The latest innovation in the Melting Pot activities of the Detroit schools is the opening of a course in citizenship for women in the night schools of the city. This course, which was opened in September, is open to every woman in Detroit, and is expressly aimed to fit the women for the duties of citizenship.

"Michigan men have had little or no preparation for their duties as voters, but the women of the State are going to be scientifically prepared," declared Mr. Cody, in discussing the new course. "It is the business of our schools to prepare the women for their new duties as voters," he continued, "and the Detroit schools are going to make an early start in the work." "Michigan women will soon be in possession of full voting privileges, so the action of Detroit is especially timely. 'One of the greatest weaknesses of our present political system is the lack of attention paid to training our future voters to vote intelligently,' says Mr. Cody. 'We have risked our very form of government through our haphazard methods of education. We must not repeat this error as we extend the ballot to our women.'"

It was but a few years ago that the first men's class in citizenship was started. Now the course is one of the most popular in the night schools. The new course for women has been made voluntary, but every woman who enrolls for night school work is urged to take the course. The instruction will lay especial stress on the balloting system in use in Michigan.

We BIND

All Kinds of BOOKS and PERIODICALS MYSELL-ROLLINS CO. 32 Clay Street, SAN FRANCISCO

We extend to the readers of The Christian Science Monitor a very cordial invitation to visit our new Second Floor.

SUITS, DRESSES, COATS, MILLINERY for Women and Misses

Gloves, Hosiery, Veilings, Jewelry, Handkerchiefs, Bags, Neckwear, Muslin, Silk and Knit Underwear, Infants' and Children's Wear, House Dresses, Kimonos, Sweaters. On Main Floor.

CORSET DEPT. on Mezzanine Floor.

"For President—Horace Greeley"

Horace Greeley was running for the Presidency; hoop-skirts were going out, bustles coming in, and paper dimes and quarters common; nobody had ever seen a telephone, an incandescent electric light or a bicycle; railroad trains were still braked by hand and steamships still used sails—when this business was started.

There have been many changes and improvements since then, but none in the policy of this House. It remains today exactly what it was forty-three years ago:

Never to sell a piano priced too high for its quality. Never to sell a piano priced too low for your safety.

SEVEN STORES ON THE PACIFIC COAST

PIANOS PLAYERS MUSIC The Wileys Ballen Co. MASON AND HAMLIN PIANOS

416-418 S. Broadway, Los Angeles

Sacramento San Francisco Portland, Ore. San Jose San Diego Oakland

REAL TRAINING BEGINS AT AYER

Following Arrival of Big Boston
Contingent at Camp Devens
the Work of Making Military
Men Is Begun

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Boston's national army recruits, who to the number of 2165 recruited the cantonment over Saturday and Sunday, received their first taste of soldiering today and within a few days will be at home in their new surroundings, along with the total of 23,361 officers and men now mobilized here. The Boston men who received such a rousing send-off when they left for camp, were up early this morning and after breakfast were put through the school of the soldier, and details of the men were assigned later to putting their company streets into shape and otherwise making their quarters presentable.

Oct. 3 has been set by the War Department as the date for the arrival of the next 40 per cent of the "rookies" from the New England states and from New York. By the middle of October some 40,000 men will have reported here for duty as "soldiers of freedom." By that time also the most of the men will have made material progress toward fitting themselves for service beneath their country's colors, and much of the military snap and system which is notably lacking among the raw recruits today will have been in a measure restored.

According to the official figures there were 20,611 men in camp today, in charge of 2750 officers. Thus far a total of 19,561 men have reported for service, 2279 arriving Sunday. These are augmented by 2000 regulars. A total of 950 men have been sent off to other camps, leaving the net total of officers and men now here 23,361.

Arrivals by states, up to Sunday, were as follows: New York 2508, Maine 817, New Hampshire 467, Vermont 464, Massachusetts 7090, Connecticut 491, Rhode Island 995.

Men arriving on Oct. 3 are coming from the various states in the following numbers: New York 2523, Maine 819, New Hampshire 542, Vermont 472, Massachusetts 9264, Connecticut 4940, Rhode Island 995, a total of 19,555.

This morning the machine gun battalion of the three hundred and first regiment reported to company barracks and were supplied with blue denim to serve them until uniforms arrive. They were then supplied with picks and shovels and put to work grading about the battalion quarters. Among the Boston men there were found to be a number who were capable of directing the landscape work of the other soldiers.

Eager to go forward with actual warfare practice, a group of recruits in front of the quarters of company K of the three hundred and first devoted some time this morning throwing stones in imitation of hand grenades throwing, in which they will be trained before they go to the front. This afternoon 100 lieutenants of infantry, artillery and other commands reported to Maj. Reginald Barlow of the first battalion of the three hundred and first and received bayonet instruction.

Sixty former civilian cooks who have been attending a special school of cooking and baking have graduated and have been given the rank of top sergeants. They will form cooking classes from the ranks of recruits and teach them how to cook and bake under army regulations.

Gabriel Cohen of 51 Auburn street, Boston, formerly employed at the Essex Street postal station, has been selected to handle the mail at the regimental postoffice of the 301st infantry.

The arrival of the big Boston delegation yesterday was the chief event of importance, and they marched into the cantonment through lines of cheering relatives, friends, and visitors. The Boston men arrived in three special trains, two of them with 14 cars each, and were deposited at the quartermaster's corps division in the late afternoon.

The men of division 20, destined to H company, and men of divisions 8 and 13 of Boston were the first to reach the streets of the three hundred and first infantry, where most of the Boston men are to locate. Col. Frank Tompkins and Brig-Gen. F. H. Albright reviewed the men and later they were assigned to barracks and mess kits and blankets were distributed. The first army meal was served them a half hour later and consisted of roast prime rib of beef, boiled potatoes, green corn, pudding, fruit, cake, bread, and beverage.

The schedule of work for the men this week calls for 10 hours in the soldier school and squad of the company 24 hours in physical exercises, five hours in interior guard duty, five hours instruction by officers and non-commissioned officers and 6 1/2 hours in battalion and company drill. The articles of war in so far as the enlisted men are concerned, will be in the curriculum, together with talks on the necessity of discipline and military courtesy care of uniforms, equipment and personal hygiene and care in personal conduct.

The opening of a rest house opposite the main gate by the Massachusetts Special Aid Society for American Preparedness was a feature of yesterday. It is designed for commissioned officers and their wives and friends, and will be known as Maj. Willard House.

Throughout the day, the camp was thronged with visitors, and automobiles found it difficult to secure parking-spaces. The crowds massed at the main gate, and many wore flags or some other patriotic emblem.

At 5 o'clock the camp was nearly

cleared of the visitors in obedience to the new regulation adopted, and the men began to settle down after their busy day. The Y. M. C. A. houses held meetings and song services, and all during the evening each of these had its full quota, reading and letter-writing being popular forms of diversion.

In addition to the big contingent of Boston men who arrived yesterday, the day's call also brought 696 men from the western part of the State; Springfield, Westfield, Pittsfield, Ludlow and other communities, as well as about 150 New Hampshire men and eight from New York State.

The remaining 55 per cent of selected men is not due to arrive here until October.

Boston Honors Men

Throng See Drafted Men Off
for Ayer

Boston honored its 1584 selected men who left for Ayer yesterday in a way that left no doubt in the minds of the immense throng gathered at the Common and at the North Station as to its sincerity, for few occasions if any, ever assembled a larger or more patriotic mass of citizens.

Plans for the day included a patriotic meeting in the Boston Theater, and those present adjourned to the Common where they gathered about the Parkman bandstand. Speeches and music were features, and the people cheered and sang until the time drew near for the departure of the men for Ayer.

Complying with a request made by Governor McCall, all hotels, clubs and drugists refrained from selling liquor in licensed communities, and from 1 until 3 o'clock refused to sell or serve patrons, a custom which has been followed in many places in the past few days during the departure of selected men for the Ayer cantonment.

The meeting was opened by Mayor Curley, after the selected men had filed past the bandstand, headed by a battalion of reserve sailors from the Commonwealth Pier receiving ship.

The Mayor saluted the men, and referred to them as "the boys of America who are out to perform a patriotic duty." "That we are assembled here today," he said, "at this great, patriotic outpouring of the people, is the strongest indication that the soul of America is awakened, and that America is determined that the war shall continue until militarism is destroyed, and peace is declared. Our boys go forth in the same manner as did the Americans who fought in 1775, 1861, and in 1898 for principles—for democracy and for liberty. They go forth with our heartfelt wishes, and with our earnest goodwishes and hopes for their safe return."

Governor McCall was the next speaker, saying that the selected men are not so much in fear of themselves as in anxiety for fear of those they leave behind. "I want you to dismiss all anxiety, because the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and its cities and towns will see that no want or harm shall come to the old folks or the folks at home. The Legislature last winter passed a law making the appropriation as high as \$25 a month for the care of families, and if that be not enough in these times, then the Commonwealth in line of its traditions will provide more."

"You have two important enemies to encounter. You have to fight the battles against autocracy under the Kaiser and you have to fight those moral dangers that lie in wait on the outskirts of camps."

"These days of parting are sad ones. You are going you know not where across the ocean, upon a mission which may be full of danger, and many of you, like brave men, are prepared for whatever may come. I know you will perform your part as hero soldiers after you have been made over into an army."

"So let us hope we shall get an enduring peace, that before very long the clouds that obscure the sky of the world will have rolled by, that the birds will sing again on the battlefield, and that the light of a new day shall have dawned on mankind when peace and righteousness shall control the destinies of the world."

Bishop Lawrence, in his address, recalled the days when he and Governor McCall saw Colonel Shaw marching with his regiment past the State House. He asked the selected men to remember the heroes of the past, and to live and fight and pray that Boston and the boys of Boston will think them as true, as strong, as brave and as worthy of the city.

Rabbi Harry Lev asked the men to hold fast to all that is good, stay straight, be moral and religious. The Rev. M. J. Spaine also was a speaker. During the meeting there were band numbers by a band from the Commonwealth Pier receiving ship, and also by a band of coast artillery men. A company of Massachusetts state guard did guard duty.

At the close of the exercises the selected men, preceded by the band and headed by the Governor and the Mayor, left the Common for the North Station where the men entrained for Ayer.

An immense throng filled every available space within the station, and as the trains passed out, a band in the shed played "The Star-Spangled Banner." Hats came off, flags went up, and soldiers and sailors stood at attention. This patriotic leave-taking continued until 4:30 o'clock when the last train left for Ayer. A bugler on the rear car of the train played "Taps" as the men departed, the big crowd waving fond farewells.

Springfield Men Leave
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—This city sent its delegation of 194 men off to Ayer yesterday, and an official good-by was said by the Mayor and City Council members, with hundreds of friends

of the selected men joining in the good wishes which were extended.

The men assembled at the armory at an early hour, and here identification tags were distributed by the chairman of the exemption boards. Mayor Frank E. Stacy spoke a few words as the men left the building, saying that Springfield always does its part. "As Mayor of the city," he said, "I am going to see that your folks and loved ones are taken care of. The city is back of you, and may God bless you."

A procession was then formed, and headed by a band the men marched to the station, being greeted by cheers on every street. As they entered the train the band played "America" and three cheers, led by Mayor Stacy, were lustily given as the train left the shed.

"It was a fine response of the citizens, and a great sendoff for the men," declared Mayor Stacy last night, "and the next group that leaves the city shall have the same tribute paid it."

Home Guard Uniform

Brig-Gen. Johnston Sends Description
to Governors

Brig-Gen. John A. Johnston, commander of the northeastern department, has sent to Governor McCall and the governors of the other New England states, a description of the uniform prescribed by the Secretary of War suitable for wear by the home guard. In addition to other prescribed regulations, as approved by Congress, June 3, 1916, it is tentatively proposed that the material be part wool and part cotton, and that the color used be either foresty-green or blue-gray.

Second Lieutenant H. C. Barnes, Jr., a West Point graduate, and son of Maj. H. C. Barnes, was a guest at northeastern headquarters this morning. He is with the coast artillery at Ft. Warren in Boston Harbor, and is enjoying a short absence leave. Brig-Gen. Johnston and Lieutenant Barnes' father are friends of many years' standing.

A number of young men in Boston and vicinity have passed all examinations and have been assigned to aviation schools, those not already placed to be assigned as soon as vacancies occur.

The aviators will probably go to Technology for training, and the balloon pilots will be sent to St. Louis, Mo., to Omaha, Neb. Those who passed the aviator's examinations include: O. G. T. Kaufman, Cambridge; C. I. Stanton, Revere; P. C. Curtis, Brookline; T. W. Ellsworth, Lynn; John Cohen, Cambridge; C. C. Greene, Medford; C. F. Campbell, Mattapan; J. E. Malley, Lynn; L. A. Safford, Wollaston; A. A. Dunham, Revere; A. P. Farnsworth, Hyde Park; D. W. Campbell, West Roxbury; H. Hagenberger, South Boston; F. L. Poor, Peabody, and L. F. Merrick, Springfield.

Candidates who have passed as balloon pilots are: R. S. Bradley, Gloucester; W. M. Haffey, Lynn; D. J. McMillan, Hopkinton, and R. L. Fulsom, Malden. Maj-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards of the twenty-sixth division has sent to the Principal Arthur L. Williston of the Wentworth Institute, a tribute of thanks and appreciation of the patriotic and public spirit of the institute in making the one hundred and first engineers into a practical engineering component of the twenty-sixth division.

In expressing the appreciation of his command as well as in behalf of the army, Major-General Edwards writes: "I do not know how this regiment could have reached its present excellent start if it had not been for the public spirit which you and your institution have shown in advice, instruction and the use of your plant and grounds."

Among visitors at Major-General Edwards' headquarters this morning was H. H. House, who for a long period was employed in the War Department. Here he became acquainted with Major-General Edwards and Brigadier-General Johnston, both of whom he greeted today, while passing through Boston. He is a Grand Army man and saw much active service during the Civil War.

Occupation Studied

Drafted Men to Be Distributed According to Ability

Distribution of the drafted men among the various services of the national army is to be determined in large measure by the occupational capabilities of the recruits, and already officers are preparing to make a complete list of the men and their occupations, which will be kept in card files at headquarters.

Among the men examined today there were found to be many different occupations represented, including bank clerks and tellers, salesmen, tailors, gardeners, etc. The bankmen are useful in pay work and accounting, the tailors can keep the soldiers' uniforms in shape and today they were of service in measuring the new recruits for their first uniforms.

Electricians and telegraphers are in line for the signal corps, and nearly every man has some occupation which will make him of special value in the work of the new army, and it is expected this will largely be taken into account in organizing for European work.

Military Training Course

A recent ruling by Secretary Baker virtually assures Harvard College of a comprehensive course in military training during the coming year, and an allowance of \$14 each man will be granted for uniforms, with an addition of \$8 for clothing in summer camps, expenses which heretofore the men have borne themselves.

Difficulty is being experienced in securing suitable space for drill work. Hemenway Gymnasium is being used by the Naval Reserve Radio School

and Harvard Union is to become dining hall quarters this year. This leaves only the baseball cage and upper Massachusetts Hall available for drill.

It is announced that company commanders and lieutenants will be chosen from the members of last year's Harvard regiment who return to college.

Vacancies to Be Filled

CAMP BARTLETT, Westfield, Mass.—In order to fill vacancies in the one hundred and fourth regiment, 250 men have arrived here from Camp Devens, Ayer, and today they will be assigned to the various companies. They will be looked over by Col. William C. Hayes, and some probably will be sent over to the depot brigade.

More than 40,000 guests were in camp yesterday, and for the entertainment of the visitors Colonel Hayes ordered out the one hundred and fourth regiment for parade. There was music all through the afternoon, concerts being given by the seven military bands.

A flag raising at brigade headquarters was another feature of the day, a handsome 16-foot flag being flung by the breezes. Sunday services were held by Chaplain Danker, the band assisting in the music.

Pittsfield Men Honored

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—A delegation of 400 citizens, which included members of the G. A. R. and the State Guard, as well as Spanish War Veterans and other patriotic organizations escorted Pittsfield's 108 selected men to the station where they entrained yesterday for Camp Devens.

The men reported at the municipal building at 12:15 o'clock, and a short parade was held, the men voting a long line of march. The line was led by a platoon of police and music was furnished by a fife and drum corps and the Pittsfield band.

The men entrained at 1:40 o'clock and cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs followed the men as they pulled out of the station.

Concerts at Framingham

FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—For the entertainment of the numerous visitors, band concerts were given at intervals yesterday, when several hundred friends of the men were admitted to camp. Several officers were here also, including Capt. Charles T. Dukelow, retired, a former paymaster of the regiment; Maj. Charles W. Facey; Capt. Fred B. Dawes, formerly captain of Company M, fifth infantry, and others.

Second Lieut. G. H. Hiller, U. S. R., and a Plattsburg graduate who has been attached to Company M, fifth infantry for about a week, has received promotion to a first lieutenant and has been ordered to Washington to report.

Fund for 101st Engineers

Started by one who signs himself "a father of a member of the one hundred and first engineers, first corps cadets of Boston and a workingman," a movement has been commenced for a public regimental fund for this division.

The originator points out, in a letter that many regiments in Boston have had such funds, but that the one hundred and first engineers have been "neglected." There are many poor boys in the regiment, he says, and asks for a fund to supply small comforts for them. Alfred J. Rowan will act as treasurer of this fund, to be used entirely for the comforts and necessities of the men of the regiment while in the field. Contributions may be sent to him, care of Kidder, Peabody & Co., 115 Devonshire Street, Boston.

Harvard Reserve Corps

Secretary Baker has expressed his appreciation of the work done this past summer by the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and states that the various official training corps will in the future be one of the most desirable rates for the service.

He writes: "There is absolutely no doubt as to the good done by the corps in Cambridge; it was magnificent, and we appreciate it, and we thank you. I have no definite promise which I can hold out. We shall, however, have a third and even a fourth officers' training camp if the war continues, and men whom now we cannot accept, will have but little difficulty in gaining admission."

Next Quota to Go Oct. 3

Massachusetts sons of the "Second Forty" will begin to leave for the national cantonment at Ayer on Wednesday, Oct. 3. A telegram to this effect was received this morning by Governor McCall from the Provost Marshal General. The federal message was turned over to the adjutant general's department, which, for lack of further orders, will proceed to get ready its next quota of 40 per cent for transportation according to the railway association schedules.

Report of the successful transportation of the forty per cent quota from Boston to Ayer, yesterday was sent late last night to the war department. Three special trains left Boston and one special left Pittsfield, carrying recruits from the western part of the state. All trains arrived on schedule time.

TWO NAVY YARD
STRIKES CALLED

PORTSMOUTH, Va.—Wood and metal workers in the Portsmouth Navy Yard have walked out on strike.

PORTLAND, Ore.—A general strike of all workers in steel shipyards has gone into effect here. Four thousand men, according to estimates of union leaders, have walked out.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Navy Department has called upon the Labor Department for mediators to be sent at once to settle the strike at the Portsmouth (Va.) Navy Yard.

EXCAVATION IN NEW MEXICO

Expedition Organized by Smithsonian Institution Reports Discovery of Large Quantities of Relics From Hawikuh

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An expedition organized by the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution and the Museum of American Indian, Heye Foundation of New York City, under the immediate direction of F. W. Hodge, ethnologist in charge of the bureau, has just concluded its first season of excavating among the ruins of Hawikuh in Western New Mexico.

Hawikuh was one of the famed "Seven Cities of Cibola," which was visited by Marcos de Niza, a Franciscan friar, in 1539. In 1540 the village was stormed by Francisco Vasquez Coronado, the Spanish explorer, who almost perished in the attack.

The Zuni occupants of Hawikuh then fled to their stronghold a few miles away, and the Spanish took possession of their village, which Coronado called Grenada. It was while there that he wrote his report to the Viceroy of Mexico, giving an account of his expedition up to that time and sending various products of the country and examples of native art.

The excavations were begun at the close of May by Mr. Hodge, assisted by Alanson Skinner and E. F. Coffin of the Museum of the American Indian. Work was begun in a great refuse heap forming the western slope of the elevation on which Hawikuh is situated. This refuse was found to contain many tombs of the Zuni.

In all, 237 graves were opened during the three months devoted to the work, and quantities of pottery vessels, decorated with a great range of painting, were uncovered.

A Franciscan mission was established at Hawikuh in 1639 and continued in operation until 1670, when the village was abandoned on account of Apache depredations. Considering the length of time since the village was forsaken by its inhabitants, the remains were in a remarkably good state of preservation. The deposit of great quantities of food in the tombs, especially boiled corn on the cob, had the effect of preserving many materials that usually perish readily, such as baskets, fabrics, and objects of wood, some of which were saved by immediate treatment.

Many very beautiful things were found, including eight objects of turquoise mosaic, some of which are so well executed as to be among the finest examples of encrusted turquoise ever found in America. Of the fabrics various examples also were recovered.

Most of the designs on the pottery are geometric, but numerous highly conventionalized figures of birds, as well as many lifelike forms of quadrupeds, the eagle, the butterfly, the tadpole, and the corn plant, were found. Many of the vessels are decorated with a distinct glaze, black and green predominating. The vessels consist chiefly of bowls.

CARE OF SEED CORN THE TOPIC OF A BULLETIN

Care of seed corn is explained in a recent statement from the Massachusetts Agricultural College, sent out by Prof. Earl Jones of that college. He says:

"We hear and read a great deal every spring about testing seed corn. Now is the proper time to begin thinking of this subject. The care given seed corn before fall comes is more important than anything else in determining its value next spring. Selection in the field where plants can be observed and selection of various types of corn have been urged, but getting mature corn that will germinate is the most important thing that can be done along this line.

"Selection in the field is worth while under certain conditions. That yield can be greatly increased by field selection as compared with selection at husking time, when the corn is well cured, has not been proven. If an earlier maturing strain of corn is wanted, selecting the earlier maturing ears in the field will change the time of maturity. In the same way stalk characteristics, such as height of ear, height of stalk, etc., can be changed to some extent by field selection. If corn thoroughly matures, the type of stalk and ear best adapted to the conditions under which it is grown will be developed.

"If corn is selected in the field, the ears should be marked and left on the stalk to mature. They can be marked with paint, and a rag or rubber band may be put around them. Something is needed to attract the attention of the man who is husking the corn.

"Under no conditions should selection of seed corn be done later than the time of husking corn, and the earlier it can be selected the better. The ears selected for seed should not be put in the crib, neither should they be left in bags or in piles where there is little air circulation for any period of time.

"They should be stored in a dry, airy place and the ears should be separated so that the air may circulate freely around them. Some artificial heat, with good air circulation, would be worth while, but it is rarely available on farms. Corn can probably best be stored by suspending the ears from the top of cribs, lofts, sheds, attics, empty rooms in a house, etc. The corn can be suspended on traces, strings, over wires and strings by the

husks, or on wire trees made from woven wire fence. These horizontal wires should be cut four inches from the upright wire and bent up. The ears are then stuck on the ends of the horizontal wires and the upright wire fastened up.

"Effort should be made to have the seed corn dry as soon as possible. Corn put in the crib will not dry out to this extent and cold weather may injure it. Select plenty of seed corn in the fall so that further selection may be done later."

SENATOR ANSWERS PEACE PROPOSALS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"The United States is in the war to the finish," declared Senator Lewis, speaking for the Administration in the Senate and answering the latest peace proposals emanating from Europe which he claimed had been fostered by the allies of Germany. He denounced the German propagandists in the United States.

"We are backing our declaration of war," he said, "with earnest efforts for preparation. We can see no peace until a satisfactory government is established in Germany."

His speech supported the contention of President Wilson that the Government of Germany must be changed so as to establish world confidence in it, before peace can be discussed. "Never until Prussia makes restitutions for her cruel wrongs," said Senator Lewis, "and gives inviolable guarantees for peace and justice for all the future, will the United States ever lay down her arms."

BANKERS MEET IN ATLANTIC CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The New Jersey convention of the American Bankers Association has opened here with meetings of 24 committees. Before the agricultural committee three representatives of the United States Government discussed the agricultural situation.

Many banking men from all parts of the United States have arrived here for the war convention. At a special session of the agricultural section an address was given by Charles Lathrop Pack, of the National Emergency Food Garden Commission, Washington, who has taken a leading part in the campaign for war gardening.

The trust company section's session is to hear a discussion of the relation of the federal reserve banks to the trust companies of America. Speeches by Secretary McAdoo, Lord Northcliffe and other war leaders are to be heard when the main sessions of the convention begin.

REDONDO SALOON CLOSED

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Redondo is dry—and jubilant, says a dispatch to the Express. Three cafes and three saloons were put out of business by the new law. Redondo business men welcome the advent of the new order of things. They believe it means greater prosperity for all classes and that it will make Redondo much more attractive to the better class of people.

TOPEKA, Kan.—Several Atchison business men, including J. M. Schott and Charles Linley, bankers; Earl Jones, a manufacturer, and Representative B. J. Lyons will plant a large acreage of wheat in western Kansas this fall, says a dispatch to the Capital. They will lease land and plant the wheat as a patriotic as well as a business venture. At least 1000 acres will be seeded.

AUSTRALIANS IN FOR DEMOCRACY

Premier of New South Wales
Tells Boston That His Country's
Response to War Call Is
Due to Devotion to Freedom

Devotion to freedom and democracy is the motive impelling Australia's thousands of citizens who have been borne across the ocean to serve in the European trenches, according to William A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, who was the guest of the city of Boston Saturday and Sunday. The Premier left the city to travel across the North American continent en route to Australia, and planned to visit San Francisco before leaving the United States.

At a luncheon tendered him at the Parker House by Mayor Curley Mr. Holman declared that 340,000 of Australia's most stalwart youths have left their peaceful pursuits and entered the lists for the cause of freedom. He said he learned, while visiting Washington recently, that if the United States is to make a corresponding contribution, with regard to relative populations, it will have to send 7,000,000 soldiers to Europe.

The luncheon was attended by about 50 prominent Bostonians, Mayor Curley presided and speakers included Governor Samuel W. McCall and Samuel J. Elder. Mr. Holman was introduced as a world leader who had risen from the ranks to the high position of Prime Minister for New South Wales.

Mr. Holman responded with remarks which closely held the attention of his hosts, declaring that autonomous government should be obtained not only for Belgium and Serbia, but also for Ireland. He stated that Australians are fighting today for the emancipation of all small nations, hoping that while they are freeing the two continental nations by might of the sword, they may help to free Ireland "by the appeal of justice and of reason."

He asserted that Australia has made its remarkable progress by following the democratic fundamentals upon which the United States of America were founded, and with a homogeneous population of 5,000,000 people, is steadily increasing in size.

After the luncheon Saturday afternoon the Premier was taken on a motor drive to the North Shore. In the evening he attended the Shakespearean performance by Robert Mantell. He left Sunday for Montreal.

BUSINESS MEN ON FARMS

TOPEKA, Kan.—Several Atchison business men, including J. M. Schott and Charles Linley, bankers; Earl Jones, a manufacturer, and Representative B. J. Lyons will plant a large acreage of wheat in western Kansas this fall, says a dispatch to the Capital. They will lease land and plant the wheat as a patriotic as well as a business venture. At least 1000 acres will be seeded.

Jordan Marsh Company

Received This Week in

Apparel

for
Larger Women

NEW Well-tailored Suits of Broadcloths, Vigorax Gabardine, Glove Cloth and Adair Cloth, Burellas and Silvertones.

NEW Rich Warm Coats of Bolivias, Silvertones, Burellas, Velours, Broadcloths, Pompom Cloths.

NEW Afternoon and Evening Frocks and Serge Dresses.

NEW Blouses of Crepe de Chine and Crepe Georgette in suit shades, white and flesh.

NEW Lingerie Blouses.

NEW Separate Skirts.

Jordan Marsh
Company

STATE DEPARTMENT EXPOSES GERMAN INTRIGUE SYSTEM

MANY INVOLVED
BY DISCLOSURESFederal Government Reveals
Operations of German Agencies
Organized to Influence
Sentiment Against the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The exposure of the cablegram sent to Berlin by Count von Bernstorff, as German Ambassador to the United States, influencing Congress against war, published last week, formed what is believed to have been a fitting prelude to the Government's exposure of the German intrigue system now made public through the Committee on Public Information. The details of this exposure were prepared by the committee far in advance of the revelation of the former Ambassador's perfidy, and it is a mere coincidence that the publication of these facts today follows only a few hours the publication of the now famous telegram that has so aroused Congress and the country. At various times articles on the German intrigues have been published in The Christian Science Monitor, but the accompanying revelations are given out by the Government as a complete synopsis of the agencies that have been at work against this country since the beginning of the war.

Text of the Exposure

Revelations Made From Papers
Seized in Von Igel Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Revelations which are announced to be the most important in regard to Germany's lawless depredations and spying in America that have been made since the first declaration of war, in August, 1914, are announced by the Committee on Public Information. They are based upon official documents in the possession of the United States Government and they have not hitherto been made available to any newspaper, and the illustrations that accompany the text of the announcement are regarded as highly important evidence.

The announcement in full reads as follows:

Within a few days a German newspaper published in this country employed as the headline to an article dealing with a rumor of German-American disaffection in this country the derisive legend, "Lieb, Washington, magst ruhig sein."

This is, of course, a parody on the German national hymn: "Lieb Vaterland, magst ruhig sein." "Loved fatherland, be restful (or undisturbed)."

In the parody it carries a sneer comprehensible only to one who understands the German mode of speech and thought.

Of itself the instance is slight. But it typifies a certain important phase of the German propaganda which subtly but persistently seeks to present Germany's course in America in the most favorable light, even to the extent of defending the improper activities of the Teutonic diplomatic representatives before their passports were given them. Because of this continuing propaganda certain documents in the possession of the Department of Justice now assume peculiar importance, in that they prove undeniably the intimate relations between the accredited representatives of the Kaiser in the United States and plotters against the laws and the security of this country, whose enterprise did not fall short of projected wholesale destruction of life and property.

Such of these documents as were essential to legal proceedings brought against the Germans have been published. Others are here made public for the first time. They form a curious, if disjointed, chapter in the diplomatic history of the war.

In the fall of 1914, when the German plots against Canada were fomenting in this country, there was established, at 60 Wall Street, an "advertising" office presided over by a big, suave man of Teutonic aspect named Wolf von Igel. There were two peculiar features about this office. One was that it was frequented during two years of singularly quiet and unbusi-

nesslike existence chiefly by Germans who had nothing whatsoever to do with advertising. The other was a large safe, bearing the insignia of the German Imperial Government. To this office there came one morning in April, 1916, while von Igel was preparing a mass of papers which he had taken from the safe for transfer to the German Embassy in Washington, four United States Secret Service agents from the Department of Justice, who made their way past the guardsmen always on duty, put von Igel under arrest and undertook to seize the papers. The German was large, powerful and brave. With the aid of one associate he stubbornly fought the officers, striving to rescue the papers, to close the safe, to get to the telephone and communicate with his superiors. Revolvers were drawn by the Secret Service men. They produced no effect upon the intrepid von Igel.

"This is German territory," he shouted. "Shoot me and you will bring on war."

There was no shooting. But after a protracted struggle the defenders were overpowered and the papers seized. The German Embassy at once entered its protest. These were official papers. They were sacrosanct. The diplomatic prerogative of a friendly nation had been overridden and the person of its representative insulted. To this the State Department replied that the invaded premises at 60 Wall Street were described in the contract as a private business office for the carrying on of advertising, and that von Igel had not been formally accredited as a German representative. When the papers were examined by the Department of Justice the reason for von Igel's determined fight became apparent. Here, in the form of letters, telegrams, notations, checks, receipts, ledgers, cash books, cipher codes, lists of spies, and other memoranda and records, were found indications—in some instances of the vaguest nature, in oth-

brought with him a sample bomb, "such as has been described to you by the subscriber," and asks for the instructions.

The document is lettered at the foot, "O. R. to 7000," indicating that the secret agent known as "O. R." had transmitted it to von Papen.

Now for the proof, direct and unescapable. Check 146 on the Riggs National Bank has been traced and added to the Secret Service collection. It is payable to Koenig and signed by von Papen. Therefore von Papen stands convicted, on the evidence of a report claimed as an official document by the Germans, of paying money to a plotter designing to blow up merchant ships sailing from the port of New York. The person who made this report is known to Department of Justice officials.

Compare these documents with the following authorized statement from Berlin, transmitted by wireless for publication in the New York Times in December, 1915:

"The German Government has, naturally, never knowingly accepted the support of any person, group of persons, society, or organization seeking to promote the cause of Germany in the United States by illegal acts, by counsel of violence, by contravention of law, or by any means whatever that could offend the American people in the pride of their own authority."

Destruction was not by any means the sole interest of Koenig's energetic bureau. It concerned itself also with spy enterprises. To Koenig wrote Otto West, an American citizen and proprietor of the Hour Glass, at 303 (or 363) Fifth Avenue, recommending a relative of his, who, according to his description, must be an interesting and somewhat formidable figure. Mr. West's description, somewhat curtailed, follows:

"He is a grandson of the late Oberhofprediger Strauss of Berlin; brother of the present Military Governor Strauss of Potsdam; nephew of the late Admiral von Schleinitz, the late General von Manthey, etc. This gentleman changed his name some twenty-odd years ago to an American name, and none of his associates suspect his German birth or antecedents. He is an international journalist of great repute, for years at the head of a newspaper organization in England. He has a personal reason to be very bitter against England, because two years ago [this letter appears to have been written about June 1, 1915, which would make the date referred to the early summer of 1913] a certain attack was made against him over commercial matters in Great Britain, and it was only by appealing to the United States Department of State and a writ of habeas corpus for the Lord Chief Justice of England that he escaped successfully. . . . He was in England and France at the outbreak of the war; he has access to the great sources of British and French official information. He wants to go across to Europe and serve secretly for Germany."

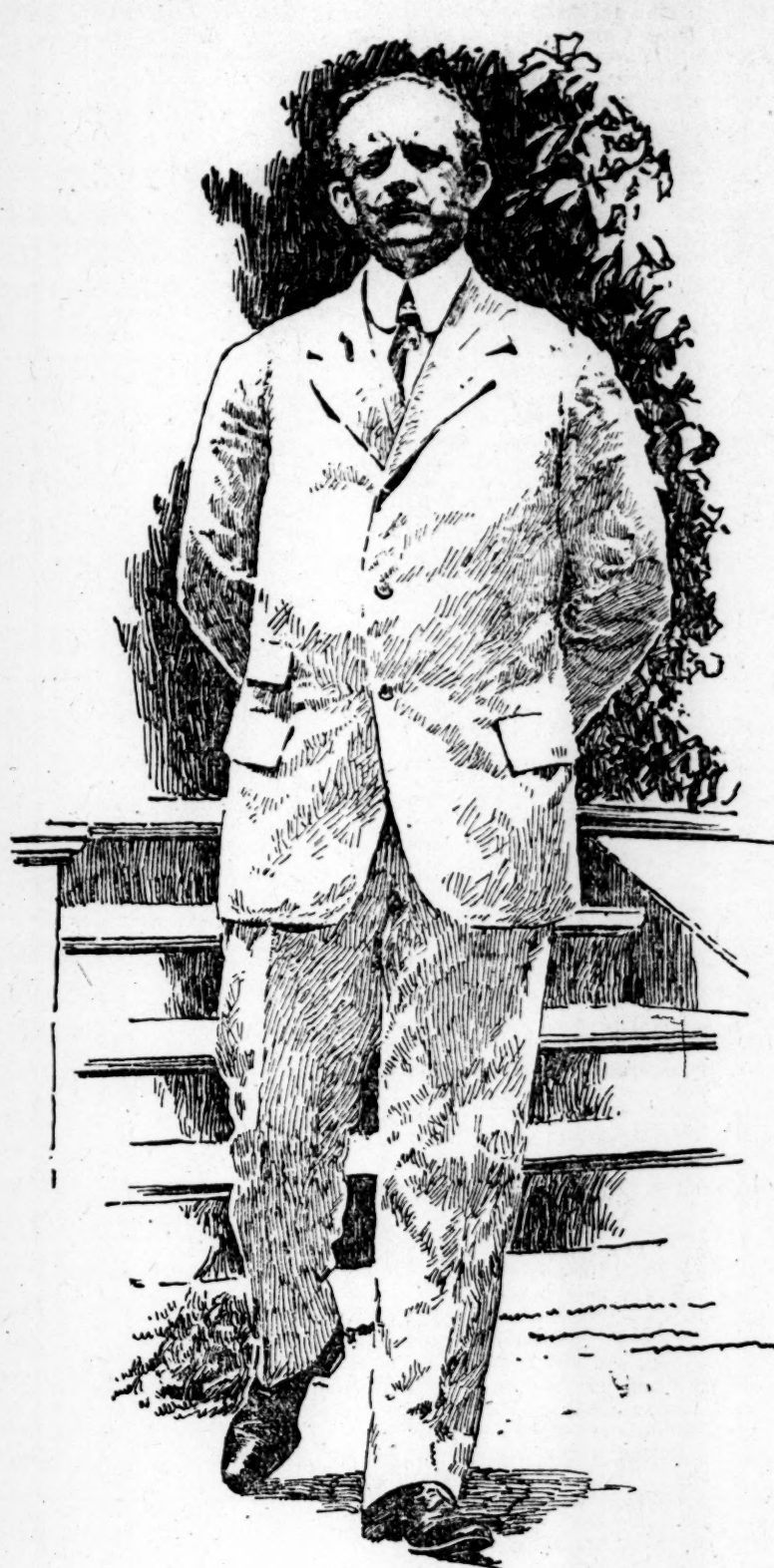
Of the completeness and skill of Germany's spy system in this country, a glimpse is afforded through the voluminous correspondence of Dr. Otto, Otto of Allentown, Pa. Dr. Otto's special concern was to ascertain the nature of the contracts for munitions and arms upon which the various factories in the neighborhood were engaged and report them to the German Embassy. His work was such as to earn him special commendation for which he expresses himself in one of his letters as duly appreciative. He was able, he states, "in my capacity as a physician to establish relations with officials of almost all of the munitions factories situated in this vicinity." Either Dr. Otto substitutes fancy for fact or he was able to obtain curiously exact information in many instances, such as the number of foreign government inspectors; the character, caliber and quantity of guns ordered by foreign governments; and other valuable details. Of the Traylor Engineering Company of Allentown he writes in April of last year:

"An English inspector is present in the department, and he most rigorously tests the work; but I was assured that he seemed to be incompetent, inasmuch as he had been repeatedly duped. Obviously the management of the concern attaches importance to creating a belief that all projectiles being produced were intended for the United States Government." This, he comments, is belied by the presence of foreign government inspectors.

In these activities there was, of course, nothing illegal. Dr. Otto is still practicing his profession in Allentown. He claims to be an American citizen, though his claim is not clear, and declares himself thoroughly loyal to this country.

Closely related to and to some extent under the guidance of von Igel was the German and Austro-Hungarian Labor Information and Relief Bureau, with central headquarters at 136 Liberty Street, New York City, and branches in Cleveland, Detroit, Bridgeport, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Chicago. The head of this enterprise was Hans Liebau, from whom it took its familiarly accepted name of the Liebau Employment Agency. During the trying days which followed the arrest of the Welland Canal conspirators it was unwaveringly asserted that the Liebau concern was a bona fide employment agency and nothing else, with no object other than to secure positions for German, Austrian, or Hungarian workmen seeking employment. That was for publication only. In von Igel's papers the truth appears, brought out by the refusal of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy to continue its subsidies to the bureau.

That the Austro-Hungarian Embassy had taken official cognizance of the bureau previously, however, is disclosed in the letter written by the Ambassador to the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs which

VON BERNSTORFF
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

was found in the possession of James F. J. Archibald by the British authorities Aug. 30, 1915. In this letter the Ambassador stated:

"It is my impression that we can disorganize and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the Middle West, which, in the opinion of the German military attaché, is of importance and amply outweighs the comparatively small expenditure of money involved; but even if it strikes do not come off it is probable that we should exert, under pressure of circumstances, more favorable conditions of labor for our poor, down-trodden fellow countrymen. So far as German workmen are found in the skilled hands, means of leaving will be provided immediately for them. Besides this, a private German employment office has been established which provides employment for persons who have voluntarily given up their places, and it is already working well. We shall also join in, and the widest support is assured us."

The following representations on behalf of the bureau's efficiency were made, under date of March 24, 1916, in a letter to the German Ambassador, von Bernstorff:

"Engineers and persons in the better class of positions, and who had means of their own, were persuaded by the propaganda of the bureau to leave war-material factories."

The report comments with unconcealed amusement upon the fact that munitions concerns innocently wrote the bureau for workmen (which, of course, were not furnished) and continues in reviewing later conditions in the munitions industry.

"The commercial employment bureaus of the country have no supply of unemployed technicians. Many disturbances and suspensions which war material factories have had to suffer and which it was not always possible to remove quickly, but which, on the contrary, often led to long strikes, may be attributed to the energetic propaganda of the employment bureau."

Von Igel's close connection with the enterprise is indicated by a number of items. For example, there is a notation to the effect that H. Hanson had established a Liebau branch office in Detroit, an entry of \$60 paid to a Dr. Max Niven of Chicago in February, 1916, for the "labor fund" and an inquiry addressed by a bureau official to von Igel asking whether the Bosch Magneto Works manufactured fuses for shells, the bureau having evidently been applied to for workmen for the Bosch plant. The reply, in the negative, stated that the company was "universally known for its friendly attitude for the Germans."

also a notation, the details of which remain undiscovered, concerning "communication re manufacture hand grenades." Devoy it was who acted, for a time, at least, as go-between for the German secret service dealings with Sir Roger Casement, executed by the British for treason. There are several references to money and messages for Sir Roger Casement, or, more briefly, "R. C." and one record of a check for \$1000 for Casement, evidently handled by Devoy.

Devoy's intimate connection with the German cause is disclosed in two letters to Ambassador von Bernstorff, the texts of which follow:

New York, April 8, 1916.

The following communication from confidential man John Devoy was duly transmitted:

"Letter dated March 22, delayed by censor, seems conclusive that first

WOLF VON IGEL
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph from Paul Thompson

messenger arrived safe with proposal to send supplies and that cable was suppressed. Second also safe. Third, with change of plans, due about April 15."

John Devoy further requests that the following telegram be dispatched to Sir Roger Casement:

"No letter now possible. All funds sent home. Sister and M's family well."

Should Sir Roger be absent or ill, then J. D. requests that the telegram be delivered to John Montleith.

(Signed) K. N. ST.

To His Excellency,
The Imperial Ambassador,
Count von Bernstorff,
Washington, D. C.

New York, April 15, 1916.

Herewith enclosed a report received by us today from John Devoy. Kindly order further steps to be taken.

The important parts of the report were sent there today per telegram. (S. copy.)

(Signed) K. N. ST.

To the Imperial Ambassador,
Count von Bernstorff,
Washington, D. C.

In view of the involvement of these prominent Irish-American leaders in the Casement plot and its German ramifications, it is little to be won-

dered at that they should have endeavored to shoulder upon the American Government the responsibility for the arrest of Casement. The Gaelic American, Devoy's paper, and the sympathetic German-American press charged this Government with having, on the strength of information obtained from the seized von Igel papers, advised the British Government of the revolutionary plot and Casement's part therein.

The Department of State and the Department of Justice promptly refuted the charges. When the von Igel papers were seized in New York the district attorney and his assistants busied themselves in a search for information to sustain the indictments which they had obtained against von Igel, and overlooked for the time being the great mass of other evidence which pointed incriminatingly to others.

Department of Justice officials admit that the papers relating to Casement were sent to Washington the night before Casement's arrest was reported, but they were not received by the Attorney-General until the afternoon of the day upon which the British authorities picked up the Irish leader, and were not presented to the State Department until 7 o'clock that evening. Meanwhile, Casement had spent several hours in an Irish prison. It is not improbable that the signature at the bottom of the extraordinary message which follows is in the "cipher" Devoy referred to in the von Igel papers. New York Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan has long been prominent in Irish-American circles, though he has never been directly identified with violent action.

That Judge Cohalan, however, is held in high favor by the pro-German element of this country is evidenced by the fact that Viereck's Weekly, in making selections recently for the most important political offices in this country, puts him forth for the position of United States Senator from New York.

The communication as translated into von Igel's record is typewritten, line for line, below a cipher, except for the signature which remains untranslated from the original cipher figures. It is dated New York, April 17, 1916, numbered 335/16, and inscribed at the top "Very Secret."

"No. 335/16."

"Very secret."

"New York, April 17, 1916."

"Judge Cohalan requests the transmission of the following remarks:

"The revolution in Ireland can only be successful if supported from Germany, otherwise England will be able to suppress it, even though it be only after hard struggles. Therefore, help is necessary. This should consist, primarily, of aerial attacks in England and a diversion of the fleet simultaneously with Irish revolution. Then, if possible, a landing of troops, arms, and ammunition in Ireland, and possibly some officers from Zeppelins. This would enable the Irish ports to be closed against England and the establishment of stations for submarines on the Irish coast and the cutting off of the supply of food for England. The services of the revolution may therefore decide the war."

"He asks that a telegram to this effect be sent to Berlin."

"5132 8167 0230."

"To His Excellency

"Count von Bernstorff,

"Imperial Ambassador,

"Washington, D. C."

Along this same line is a code message by wireless to Banker Max Moebius, Oberwallstrasse, Berlin, which is interesting chiefly as showing the code method of important communications practiced by the German official plotters in this country. The code translation was found with the copy of the message among von Igel's papers. The original is a German dispatch which, being translated into English, sounds like an innocent business transaction, viz.:

"National Germania Insurance contract certainly promised. Executor is evidently satisfied with proposition. Necessary steps have been taken."

"HENRY NEUMAN."

Not so innocent and harmless as it looks, for what the message really means is this:

"Irish agree to proposition. The necessary steps have been taken."

Canada was also the object of solicited interest on the part of Germany's representatives in America, as was startlingly proven in the plot to blow up the Welland Canal. Another lesser but not unpromising enterprise against Canada was foregone by von Igel because the volunteer plotter was too old, though he has the best of good will, and also because of his known connection with the Gaelic-American

and the Indian revolutionists. Such as the endorsement upon the letter, signed only "X," who thus sets forth his qualifications for fomenting disorders in Quebec.

"As honorary president of the first Independence Club started at Montreal about the time of the Boer War, and of which the Hon. Honoré Mercier, now Minister of Colonization in the Government of the Province of Quebec, was one of the vice-presidents and later president. I am well known among the members and journalists in that organization. . . . There is now in the place of the Independence Club a secret society based upon its principles, aiming at the total separation of Canada from the British Empire. . . . It includes all the former members of the Independence Club and men high in Canadian political life. The adherents are for the most part French and Irish Canadians. . . . I am in daily connection with one of the leading men in the separation movement, Hon. J. Hall Kelly, who is a member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec and also a member of the Government."

Information carefully and extensively set forth in the secret documents of the German officialdom was sometimes wide of the facts. For example, a lengthy memorandum of March 1, 1916, transmitted by the secret agent,

JEREMIAH O. O'LEARY
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph from American Press

Captain Boehm, dealing with the Mexican crisis, appears to have been largely the work of some fervid and projective imagination. The memorandum purports to outline President Wilson's expected message to Congress. It predicts that the President will attribute Mexico's anti-American activities direct to German money and incitement; that he will call upon Congress to support him in radical measures (the prophet even attempts to paraphrase the language to be employed in the message); that Congress will endorse the President's stand, following which upward of 150 German spies and agents provocateurs were to be arrested and the ambassadors of the Central Powers to receive their passports.

For all this, Captain Boehm's authority is thus indicated over his own signature:

"The foregoing memorandum was just given to me by an acquaintance returning from Washington. The acquaintance is a skillful journalist who has good connections. I cannot vouch for his reliability, but I know that he hates the present administration and fights it. His informant is a former secretary of the American Embassy at Rome now in Washington."

Captain Boehm himself was too loose of tongue for the good of his service, it would appear from a report of the German military information bureau dated March 21, 1916.

"Captain Boehm decided to leave after reports received here were submitted to him to the effect that members of the press were informed as to his personality and the purpose of his being here. Too great confidence in the silence of his fellow men, especially the members of the American Truth Society, . . . was probably the cause of his becoming quickly known here."

So the notorious American Truth Society, which so strenuously denied its pro-German associations, figures as indirectly linked up with Germany's secret representatives. This society is still extant, and Jeremiah A. O'Leary, its moving spirit, is now the editor of Bull, recently shut out of the mails for publishing seditious matter.

Many inventors, some of them obviously cranks, are represented either by correspondence or notation as having plans involving the use of sundry devices of destruction. One entry of the sort merits special attention because of the notoriety of the individual involved. Here it is, translated from the German record of correspondence:

"June 15, 1915. Sender, G. S. Viereck. Contents, inquiry as to bombs; supply offer. Told to send further details."

Possibly the further details are indicated in another entry of four months later.

"Sender, Viereck. Contents, offer of picric acid."

Picric acid is a constituent of many high explosives. Mr. Viereck is something of a high explosive himself, having been editor of the virulently pro-German weekly Fatherland of New York, now changed in title (but not in purpose) to "Viereck's Weekly."

Just what interest Dr. L. A. Dessar of 25 Broad Street, New York City, had in German aerial warfare is a matter for speculation.

In the von Igel archives appears a letter from R. L. Scoville of Sewickley, Pa., and New York City, urging the merits of the Semple aerogrenade.

GEORGE S. VIERECK
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph from Paul ThompsonPAUL KOENIG
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph from Paul Thompson

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE OF PLOTS IN UNITED STATES

Dr. Dassar evidently forwarded the letter where he thought it would do the most good, viz., to von Igel.

Carefully preserved (for what purpose one can only conjecture) are two letters written early in 1916 by T. J. Dowling, of 107 Franklin Avenue, Hartford, Conn., to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, explaining a little plan of the writer's to get rooms near various munitions factories and blow them up. Specifically, he expressed willingness to destroy the Scoville Manufacturing Company and the Chase Mills of Waterbury, Conn.; the Remington Arms Company and the Union Metallic Cartridge Company factories in Bridgeport, Conn.; and when that was completed he thought that he might go out to Port Huron, Mich., and blow up the Grand Trunk tunnel near that place. As all these constructions are still standing, it is obvious that Mr. Dowling's plans failed to commend themselves to his distinguished correspondent. His present whereabouts are not known.

Other would-be destroyers of Germany's foes were less definite. Family pride was the energizing motive of Mr. C. J. Waldron of Medusa, N. Y., who wrote that, being a direct descendant of Baron von Waldron, he was deeply interested in the German cause, wherefore he proffered (April 10, 1916) a shell of his own invention. It was not accepted.

A note of grim humor is supplied by William J. Ruff of Quincy, Ill., whose letter of July 26, 1915, to Capt. von Papan suggests new methods of blowing up trenches and planting mines for ships. "My sole idea," explains the ingenious Mr. Ruff, "is to help and save lives" (!). Nothing in the von Igel archives supplies evidence that Mr. Ruff's singular life-saving practices were adopted.

Of more direct military interest to this country is the espionage enterprise hinted at in a secret code message of April 11, 1916, signed "13232 46729 46919," addressing von Igel to this effect:

"Herewith respectfully send an extract regarding the troops stationed in California and the armament of the coast fortifications."

Journalists, lecturers and publishers were liberally employed by von Igel and his associates for the purposes of German propaganda. Among those thus tainted with the stigma of dishonorable professional conduct are two magazine writers and war correspondents, James F. J. Archibald, now in Washington, and Edwin Emerson, said to be in Africa. The following curious entry appears in von Igel's official records:

PURE WAR EXPENSES
Edwin Emerson \$1,000
Fair Play (Mr. Braun) 2,000
Fair Play ("") 1,500
Marcus Braun 1,500
J. Archibald 5,000

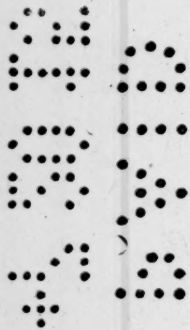
Concerning the identity of the last entry there might be room for doubt but for a signed receipt from J. F. J. Archibald acknowledging the sum of \$5,000 from the German Embassy for propaganda work. What return Archibald ever made in service is not clear, except that certain war correspondence for which he contracted with New York newspapers was so obviously prejudiced on the side of the Central Powers that they declined to accept it.

That Emerson also overdid the cause to which he sold his pen and his professional honor (the record indicates that he was paid \$1000 for "traveling expenses") is suggested by the fact that he was expelled from Berlin for a violent attack upon Ambassador Gerard. Emerson has had a picturesque career in many parts of the world, and once cabled to a New York newspaper a picturesque but imaginative

account of his own death in the Far East under painful and interesting conditions. He was born in Dresden, of American parents, and is now traveling under American passport obtained by false representations. "Fair play," that misnamed organ of Teutonic inspiration, appears to have been subsidized quite disproportionately to its value, since it received in all \$4500 in the course of a few months in 1915. Marcus Braun, who appears as its editor, is known as a

*For Deposit
Paying*

PAY TO THE ORDER OF
THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK
JUL 17 1915
UNION TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK



Koenig's indorsement on back of check
No. 146

political leader among the Hungarians of lower Second Avenue, in New York, and has been variously connected with the fringes of the publication world. He is supposed himself to be a Hungarian. His associate in Fair Play was one J. P. Bryan.

Even with such liberal support "Fair Play" did not fill the bill, for in January, 1916, a letter was written by F. Schroeder, a German newspaper correspondent in Tokyo, to the German diplomatic representatives lamenting the lack of a genuinely influential weekly in New York devoted to Teutonic interests and suggesting that one Borsodi might be the right man to conduct such a publication.

Frequent hints of George Sylvester Viereck's journalistic activities appear, and there are a few notations of "Pearson: Subject, Press," which may refer to Pearson's Magazine, of which the editor, Frank Harris, is strongly pro-German, or may indicate a secret agent named Pearson, who is the subject of other entries.

The lecture platform is represented by Ray Beveridge, the California artist, and sister of Kuehne Beveridge, the prominent sculptor. In one entry Privy Counsellor Albert acknowledges receipt of \$3000 from the embassy to finance Miss Beveridge's lecture tour. German war pictures were also to be furnished, though the alleged scope of the lectures was to be comprised in topics allied to Red Cross work.

Other figures of more vague import

drift into light here and there in the von Igel papers or the Bureau of Investigation reports. Col. E. G. Woodford, an old British hater, appears to have received sundry sums of money for services unspecified. The following letters found in the von Igel papers refer to Colonel Woodford:

New York, April 4, 1916.
His Excellency Mr. von Igel,
New York, N. Y.

According to a letter received here today the Imperial Embassy is of the same opinion as myself—that money should not be paid to Woodford. Please act accordingly and inform Woodford, if he should show up there again, that Berlin has received the letter regarding the sum to be paid and has besides again been asked by telegraph whether money should be paid.

Until answer is received from Berlin, nothing more can be paid.

(Signed) PRETZELL
Colonel Woodford appears, however, from the following letter to have received the sums promised:

New York, April 10, 1916.
His Excellency Mr. von Igel:

Please pay the remainder of two hundred and fifty dollars to Woodford. He is to receive \$500 according to order (from Berlin).

Please have the inclosed receipt attested.

(Signed) PR.

All these, it must be remembered, are but a small portion of one German agent's records. They represent but one chamber, as it were, in an enormous and complicated maze of underground plotting. Other entries appear too vague to indicate anything more definite than some connection with or interest in enterprises already notorious—payments to the Welland Canal conspiracy; correspondence with Dr. Walter Scheele, accused of being a bomb manufacturer; references to the Maverick and the Annie Larsen, blockade runners; side lights on Japanese propaganda, Mexican plots and Canadian lines of secret information; even hints that officers high in the military service of the United States were being improperly used for German military enterprises.

How far the plot goes will probably never be known. The spider, von Igel, had scuttled away to his own refuge in Germany. His nest is destroyed. But the strands of the web that he wove may still stretch over the city or town which you who read this inhabit.

It has long been an open secret that Holland is merely a way station for shipments of contraband into Germany. Here is official confirmation from the von Igel records, which would seem to indicate a suspicious and confidential relation between the "Holland commission" and the German diplomatic officials accredited to this country, or possibly a belief by the Germans that they could not successfully get the munitions to their own country. The message in code, with interlinear translation, is entered as "A 2493" and headed "German Embassy, Washington, D. C., April 6, 1916." It runs as follows:

"Telegram from Berlin by secret, roundabout way for Carl Heysen: Consent sale Holland three hundred thousand chests (cartridges) and two hundred tons powder. Please get in touch with Holland commission. Sender, War Minister, Foreign Office, in representation."

(Signed) HATZFELDT.
While chiefly concerned with military affairs in Europe, the representatives of a supposedly friendly nation were keeping an interested watch on our own activities in that line. A secret code message of April 11, 1916, signed "13232 46729 46919," addressed von Igel to this effect:

"Herewith respectfully send an ex-

tract regarding the troops stationed in California and the armament of the coast fortifications."

Innocence Protested

Cohalan and Viereck Disclaim Knowledge of German Plots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Supreme Court Justice Cohalan charges that the quotation given out in Washington indicating that he had advised Germany how to act in connection with Ireland is a forgery and an outgrowth of an English plot to destroy him. The only statement issued by George Sylvester Viereck treats the matter in a jocular way and protests that he is loyal to America.

Marcus Braun, of the Fair Play Publishing Co., says that Count von Bernstorff did contribute largely to the magazine, but through an associate of Braun's in Braun's absence, and that von Bernstorff's stock was bought back as soon as the sale was discovered by Braun.

Justice Daniel F. Cohalan has issued a statement in reply to a reference to him contained in the exposure by the Committee on Public Information at Washington in regard to German propaganda and plots in this country prior to the break in diplomatic relations. The statement says in part:

"How much England has had to do with the publication of the unsigned statement of the unnamed third party of my alleged views, I do not know. But I do not know and I cannot understand how my name was connected with any papers of Mr. von Igel, as I

Bal. Brought forth
Deposits. 4028 28

Less Ch. No.

Carried forth 858 22

Copy of account showing record of the Koenig check for \$150

never met or knew him and never heard of his existence until the time of his arrest. I never sent or requested the sending of the remarks which are attributed to me.

"I pointed out in Carnegie Hall on last Easter Sunday that the record of the Irish throughout the entire history of the country had been one of unconditional and unequal loyalty, and that whatever their sympathies in the great world war had been before our entrance into the struggle, they are now, as they have always been, for America first, last and all the time."

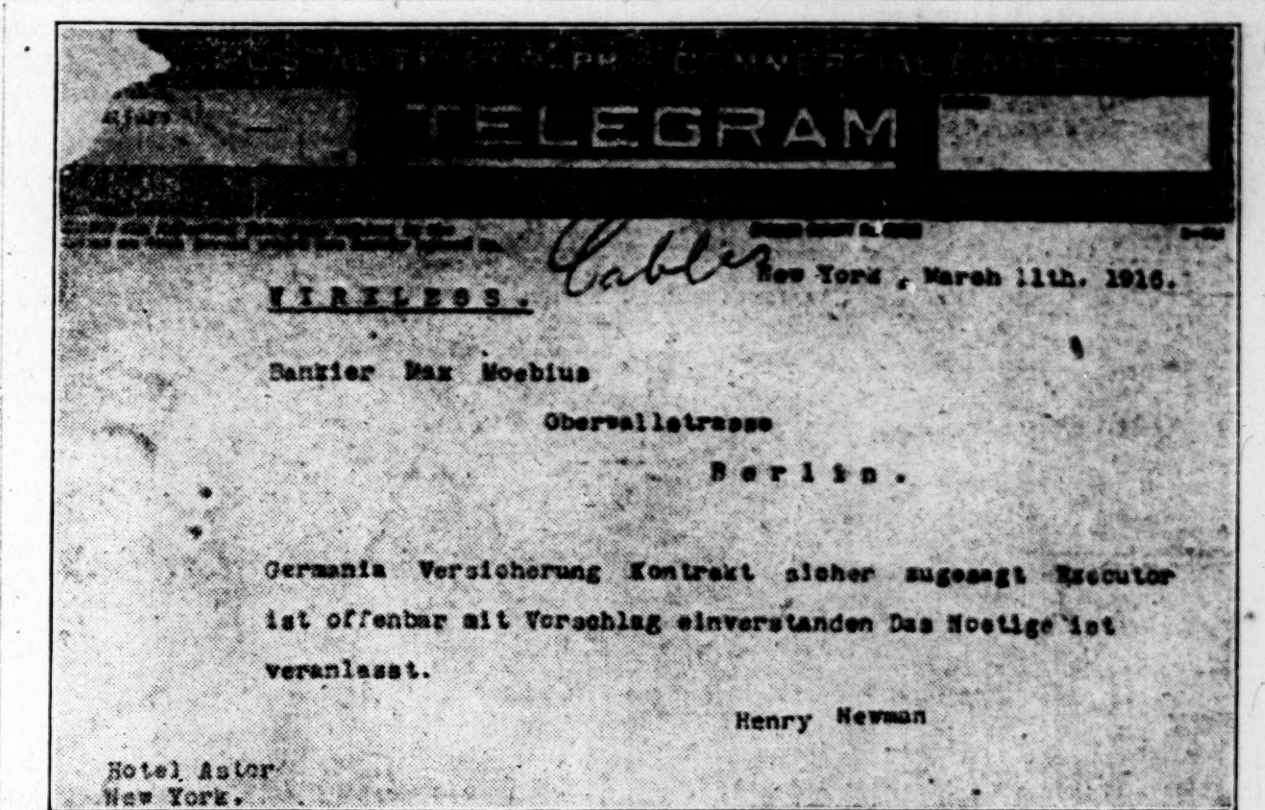
George Sylvester Viereck, editor of Viereck's American Weekly, which he called the Fatherland before the United States went to war with Germany, in a statement disclaims all knowledge of the entries contained in the exposure on German propaganda. The statement says in part:

"I have not the faintest idea what the entries referred to in von Igel's papers mean. Before we declared war I received hundreds of letters from many sources offering inventions for sale to the German Government. I may have received offers to sell quantities of picric acid. I know nothing about bombs, except in the sphere of metaphysics. I turned all such inquiries over to the German Embassy. The legality of the munitions trade has been established by our Government. My action therefore implies no discredit to me. Between Germany and the United States there could be only one choice for me. The motto of my weekly is my own motto also: 'America first, and America only.' But I do not surrender the right of free speech. Criticism is not merely a civic right, but a civic duty. I did not wish America to go to war, but now that the country is in it, I hope that she will come out of it with honor—the sooner the better."

John Devoy, named as implicated as a go-between for the Germans and Sir Roger Casement, could not be found. At the office of the Gaelic-American, 165 William Street, it was said that he never made a statement to reporters. A reporter then asked to see James Reidy, secretary of the Gaelic-American Publishing Company. He sent out word that he must first know what he was to be seen about. Then the reporter sent him that part of the committee statement referring to the Gaelic-American. Mr. Reidy replied that only Mr. Devoy could make a statement for the paper or the company.

"Show me Mr. Devoy," said the reporter. "Oh, he can't be interviewed," was the reply. Mr. Devoy and the federal authorities are acquainted. Besides an acquaintance growing out of a watch kept upon his anti-British paper in May, when von Igel was indicted for a plot to blow up the Welland Canal, a plot in which Hans Tauscher was also involved, the indictment handed up by the Federal Grand Jury contained a letter sent to John T. Ryan, a Buffalo lawyer, introducing a "party who was all right." It was the contention of the federal authorities that the "party" was the German spy, von der Goltz. The indictment said that von Igel "did cause and procure one John Devoy at and within the southern district of New York," to send the message vouching for the German agent.

Marcus Braun, who got money from von Bernstorff, according to checks and receipts exhibited in the



Code message from Henry Newman to Bankier Max Moebius, Berlin, which conveys this information: "Iris" agree to proposition. The necessary steps have been taken." On the face it appears to be an innocent business transaction

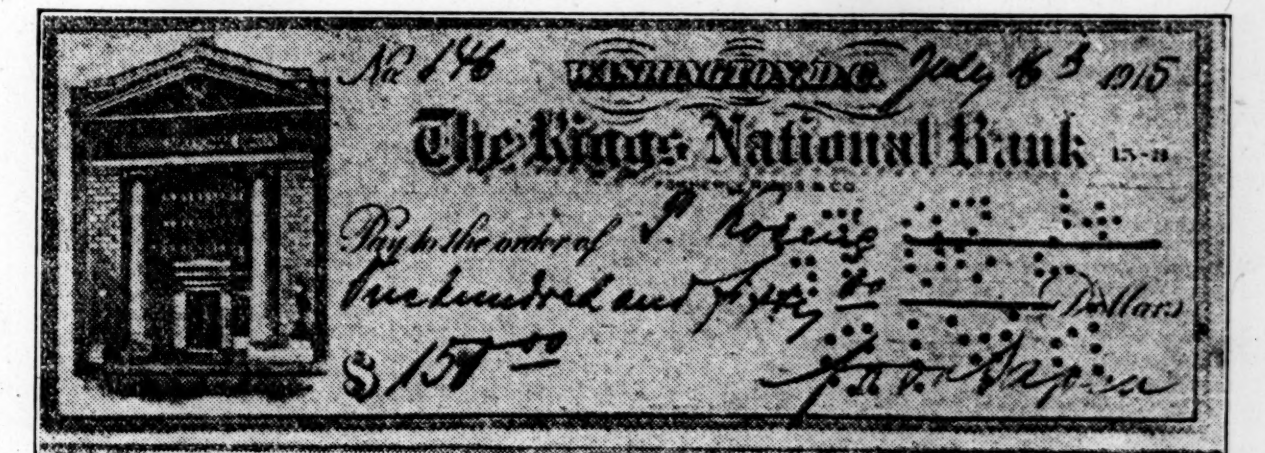
Senate, could not be found. In 1915 the New York World published an exposé of the connection of the German Embassy with Fair Play, Mr. Braun's magazine, which 10 months ago sank into oblivion. The world

disclosures made on Friday by Secretary of State Lansing, revealing a scheme on the part of Count von Bernstorff to perfect an organization the object of which was to use Congress as a medium for carrying on

tion to rest Secretary Lansing's statement follows: "If there is any misunderstanding, I wish to say very emphatically I do not see how the von Bernstorff message in any way reflects upon Congress or any member. Apparently it was the purpose to employ agencies to influence them of which they would have no knowledge, and in case they were influenced would be entirely innocent. I do not know what the organization was. This exposé is apropos of German methods of peace propaganda, and there is no intention of casting suspicion on members of Congress."

Since the Lansing exposé, events have transpired with such rapidity, the portent of which tends to make practically indissoluble the chain of evidence showing the baseness of the so-called German "diplomacy" and the manifold plots and counterplots of German agents to make of this country a "nation divided against itself," that an investigation, in the opinion of Washington officials, would be useless.

The "official exposé" made on Sunday by the Committee on Public Information, revealing the schemings, contemplated strikes, destruction of munition plants and other insidious activities charged to German propaganda, together with the disclosure made on Saturday by Senator King, referred to in another column of this paper, are but several of the latest revelations of the octopus-like activities of German agents. The opinion was expressed about the Senate on Saturday that the publication of all this evidence of German duplicity will have the effect of clarifying the



Check No. 146 for \$150 for German plotter designing to blow up merchant ships sailing from New York, signed by von Papan and made payable to Koenig

sentatives hinted that they had heard things which would tend to implicate other congressmen in the maze of German intrigue.

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, president of the American Truth Society, could not be reached.

Investigation Unlikely

House, However, May Seek to Trace Bernstorff Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There will be no congressional investigation of

situation regarding the von Bernstorff dispatch published on Friday last. It is thought that there will be no imputation upon Congress itself by inference from the dispatch. It is apparent in official circles, from the character of the activities, that the \$50,000 was destined to be expended in the furtherance of propaganda aimed at reaching congressmen indirectly, that is, by stirring up antiwar sentiment in the home districts of senators and representatives, the result of which they would feel in Washington

Chairman Flood, of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, after a conference on Saturday with Secretary Lansing, announced that an investigation probably would begin at which anyone who had any information would be asked to tell all he knew. However, Secretary Lansing issued a statement on Saturday which clarified the situation and which will probably put all talk of the proposed investigation at rest.

(Continued on next page)

Harvard Club
27 West 46th Street

New York, April 11, 1915.

My dear Count von Bernstorff,
Since writing to you last I have received by registered mail your cheque of \$1000 for travelling expenses, for which I thank you very warmly.
etc. etc.

sign. Edwin Emerson

*Die Unterzeichnung mit von
in der Art der in der Briefe
bekanntlich. Wahrscheinlich
Cedarhurst N.Y., 1. Juli 1915*

Edwin Emerson
E. Bernstorff

Acknowledgment of receipt of check for \$1000 for traveling expenses by Edwin Emerson. The script below Emerson's signature reads: "The agreement with the original contained in the act of the I. R. Embassy acknowledged." Emerson later was expelled from Berlin for a violent attack upon Ambassador Gerard

Receipt from J. F. J. Archibald acknowledging that he received \$5000 from the German Embassy for doing propaganda work for the Central Empires.

MANY INVOLVED BY DISCLOSURES

Continued from preceding page

by the importunities of their constituents.

The character of this work is amply shown by telegrams sent to senators and representatives about the time of the von Bernstorff activities. It appears that a letter would be mailed to some influential person in some particular district, particularly to a person inclined toward pacifist ideals, urging him to exert every influence possible in impressing upon his fellow citizens the eminent desirability of peace. Eloquent terms were used in depicting the ominous consequences of the United States entering the war. Arguments were used attempting to show that such a war was greatly desired by eastern capitalists, who could effect great commercial conquests through a war in which the people of a peaceful nation would be only the losers.

Accompanying this letter would be a telegram, with blank signature space and blank date line. The recipient of each letter was asked to procure as many signatures as possible for the telegram and dispatch it to the senators and the representatives of that district. Each telegram contained a sentiment to the effect that the people of congressmen "so and so's" district were irrevocably opposed to the United States entering the war, and that he would be following the earnest convictions of his constituency if he exerted every influence in his power to prevent Congress from declaring a state of war.

A number of these telegrams, sent to various senators and representatives have been turned over to The Christian Science Monitor for publication. Several telegrams, typical of those which flooded the offices of congressmen at the time when German agents were attempting to divide the public opinion of the United States are reprinted below.

The Government, while maintaining that it knows nothing to reflect on congressmen, is understood to have no objection to a congressional inquiry, as the greatest need of the moment is felt in many quarters here to discover the secret springs, not only of the anti-American and pro-German activities before the United States entered the war, but of the operations of similar factions since America entered the war.

The inquiry, in a rather general opinion here, should be so broad as to include every slim treasonable use of the mails, speech-making propaganda of interference with the Government's war program and preparations through labor agitation, dissemination of false reports respecting the fate of American war vessels and of American troops.

It has been believed by some authorities that the chief inspiration of peace talk in this country since the United States entered the war might be traced to German resident sources, and through them to European connections. In addition to propaganda bought and paid for, it has been intimated that many of the irresponsible rumors which have caused concern to thousands of American homes have been the work of untrained Germans in the United States.

The demand for the internment of all enemy aliens in the United States is growing stronger, and the prediction made today that before the war was over the United States might feel obliged to adopt the British system of treating alien enemies.

The Department of Justice was at work before the severance of relations with Germany, on investigations of sinister forces operating in America. These investigations are being continued. The ramifications have been known to have been far-reaching. It is common belief that the Department of Justice has sufficient evidence on hand to warrant the criminal prosecution of hundreds, possibly thousands, of persons in this country.

Whether the information possessed by the department would be available to Congress is not known. There may be reasons of public policy for not disclosing all the facts in the hands of the Government investigators.

Austria Involved

Senator Charges That Dual Monarchy Financed Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Following closely upon the startling revelations made recently by the State Department showing the inner workings of various schemes of German propaganda, the latest instance of which proved the attempted perfection of a scheme in which members of Congress would be involved, Senator King of Utah added another chapter to the book of German duplicity when he presented to the Senate on Saturday, photographic copies of correspondence and checks showing money paid by the German Embassy and by the Austro-Hungarian Embassy to foreign language newspapers in the United States and to the publication called Fair Play.

Checks drawn on a Washington bank made out to the Fair Play Publishing Company aggregated \$6500. These checks were made out by the German Embassy, and were received by Marcus Braun and J. P. Bryan. Payments made by the Austro-Hungarian Embassy were principally to Polish and Hungarian newspapers.

Senator King did not state where he obtained the data furnished the Senate, but vouched for its authenticity. In presenting the data to the Senate, which he asked to have printed in the Congressional Record, Senator King made a prefatory statement in which he referred in scathing terms to the German and Austro-Hungarian intrigues, not only in this country, but to the public sentiment here, but to embroil the United States in war with other countries. He asserted that it might be yet necessary for the Government to recognize a state of war with

Austria-Hungary and Turkey. He declared that many more revelations of German conspiracies would yet be made, and that efforts have already been made to stir up the people of the country against Japan.

Senator King's evidence was accepted with little surprise by senators who felt this to be only one link of a powerful chain of intrigue.

"We have from time to time," said Senator King, "heard statements made and there have been various publications to the effect that there has been a German propaganda in this country for the purpose of influencing not only the press and public sentiment, but for the purpose of influencing the Senate and House of Representatives. A day or two ago publication was made that the former German Ambassador at Washington had asked for a large sum of money for use in this country."

"Everybody who is familiar with current affairs, and has followed the sinister and slimy course of Germany and German diplomacy here and elsewhere, was not at all astounded at this revelation. I can state, and I am confident that I am within the bounds of truth, that more revelations will soon be made public, indicating the intrigues, the cabals, the criminal conspiracies of Germany—and Austria—in this country, against the tranquility and peace of our nation, and for the purpose of embroiling this country in war. We know that for a number of years there have crept into the public press statements to the effect that Japan has sinister purposes toward this Republic, and an contemplated invasion of Mexico or Central American republics."

"Efforts were made to incite a feeling of hostility upon the part of American people against Japan. I think information will soon be given to the American people that will be convincing of the perfidy of Germany, if such conviction does not now exist. We will learn that the source of very much of the activity that brought about the condition to which I have referred was in Germany, and with her diplomatic representatives."

"I desire to insert in the record some evidences of the activities of Germany other than those to which I have referred. I have no doubt that Germany has expended large sums of money in this country for the purpose of influencing the press. And I am afraid that Austria has also been involved in this same kind of intrigue."

"Austria, it is reported, is now sending her troops to aid Germany on the western front. Germany is maintaining to Bulgaria and Austria to secure aid, comfort and succor, that she may hurl additional forces toward the western front, where she soon expects our troops will be using in trying to smash through the lines."

"Our situation, as far as Bulgaria, Turkey and Austria are concerned, seems to be analogous, to say the least. It appears to me that the day is not very far distant when we will have to recognize a state of war between this country and Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey. This is not directly against this nation. They are using their forces against our allies and in support of Germany, with whom we are at war."

Embargo Plot Traced

Head of American Conference Says Germans Deceived Him

CHICAGO, Ill.—That Germany was the animating force behind the American embargo conference in its campaign to place an embargo on munition shipments to the Allies, and in its later efforts to defeat President Wilson and congressmen who refused to do its bidding, is today the belief of the man whose name was used as president of the conference.

Jasper T. Darling, former commander of the Columbia Post of the Grand Army, under whose name hundreds of dollars were spent in efforts to whip Congress into line and defeat the President, admitted that he was used as "canonize" and that plotters hid behind his Grand Army affiliations.

Mr. Darling, aroused to patriotic frenzy by the revelations of Secretary Lansing, showing that von Bernstorff, the former German Ambassador, used the Kaiser's money for propaganda in the United States, signed his name to a statement saying he had been deceived by plotters who wanted to see America helpless in case of war. Following is the text of the statement signed by Mr. Darling:

"I went into the American embargo conference from the purest and most patriotic motives, believing it to be my duty to exercise every influence within my power to keep this country out of the European war. I realized then the absolute unpreparedness of this country, and felt that it would be almost suicidal were we to allow ourselves to be drawn into the struggle. I had no suspicion of propaganda at that time, and I believed in the freedom of act and word which is the sovereign right of every American, and I proceeded to exercise that right."

"For the last six or eight months I have seen that there were things going on of which I was previously in absolute ignorance, and for the last four months my opinion has been confirmed in my mind and there was a dangerous German propaganda, not only throughout this land, but in all of our western republics."

"In a talk with my son, Elliott W. Darling, two months ago, I discussed these things with him and I said to him substantially what I say now. 'It looks to me that we have been deceived in this matter. The clearer light now has come to me. My eyes are now open, and I am convinced that there has been for a long time a great plot developing in this country to involve the nation and so entangle it that we would be helpless in case of war.'

"I now firmly believe that this propaganda, however it may have been brought about, was the animating force in the foundation plan of the American embargo conference."

"JASPER TUCKER DARLING, 5910 South Park Avenue, Chicago."

Mr. Darling, in the library of his home on South Park Avenue, discussed

the conference and the Lansing exposé. "I can see now that I was the cannonade behind which the Kaiser's agents were working," said Mr. Darling. "The disclosures just made of the activities of von Bernstorff bring the suspicion I have had for some time to a head."

"I was invited to attend one of their meetings at a Loop hotel, and went there alone, seating myself in the rear part of the room. The meeting became involved in a snarl, and I was called upon to speak by some person unknown. Later on I was asked to call at the office of the conference and was given to understand that its purpose was to keep the country from being involved in the European conflict."

"There were no suspicious circumstances connected with the conference while I was at its head, at least I thought so at the time. In the light of present disclosures and the things we know of now, I can see many things that passed unnoticed then."

"For instance, when we had no financial standing to warrant credit, it was arranged to guarantee an amount to the telegraph companies growing out of the prepaid telegrams sent from all sections of the country that could well have amounted to a sum many more times greater than the \$10,000 it did reach. Just who did arrange this credit, or how it was done, was unknown to me."

Charge of Intrigue Denied

Officials of the Boston branch of the Friends of Irish Freedom at a meeting at the Quincy House, Boston, last night denied any connection of the Friends of Irish Freedom with German agents or any German propaganda. Confidence was expressed in Judge Cohan of New York and John Devoy, named in connection with German intrigue at Washington.

At a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall Mrs. Mary P. McWhorter of Chicago, national president of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, emphatically asserted the loyalty of Irish-Americans to the United States. She admitted the possibility of intrigue on the part of some Irishmen in America, with a view toward freeing Ireland from British rule, before the declaration of war against Germany by the United States, but denied emphatically that any such intrigue has been prosecuted since the United States entered the war, by any Irishmen.

"Highly Regrettable"

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—"It is highly regrettable that the American Government, has been able to obtain apparently a whole collection of German diplomatic documents," declared the Cologne Volks Zeitung today, in commenting on the Bernstorff intrigue revealed by the Washington State Department. "If the affair is true," the newspaper added, "it is of the most disagreeable character."

German Dealings Denied

CHICAGO, Ill.—Dr. Maxim Niven, analytical chemist and organizer of the All-American Alliance, who has been named in the Government's exposé of German intrigue, has denied that he ever had any dealings with the German agent, Wolf von Igel.

ALIENS ASKED TO ENLIST OR LEAVE

SPOKANE, Wash.—"If you live in the United States and are an alien with qualifications conforming to the requirements of drafted men, either join the army or get out of the country."

This is a summary of the resolution adopted by the local lodge of the Red Men, also adopted by all other Red Men lodges of the State of Washington, says the Chronicle. The resolution has been forwarded to Washington and Representative C. C. Dill has declared he would support the measure.

The only exception the resolution makes is in cases where the alien is a citizen of a country having a treaty with the United States expressly providing that its people be not drafted. These people would be given 90 days to leave the country, according to the suggestion of the lodge, but enemy aliens would be made to declare themselves at once, and if not willing to join the American Army be loaded on ships and put to sea.

FEW HIRED COOKS IN UTAH HOMES

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Out of the 49,473 Utah women who signed the Hoover registration cards in the recent householders' tabulation campaign, only 10 keep cooks in their kitchens, says the News. Such is the information compiled in tabulating the cards by the woman's state committee acting with the Council of Defense.

The entire report of the campaign has now been completed, and will be presented at the meeting of the State Council of Defense for final acceptance. There were 75,000 cards sent out, and the 49,473 were in addition to 250 signed and sent directly to Washington. According to calculations sent out over the country, the percentage of Utah women signing the cards was unusually large, 30 per cent being set by the national Council of Defense as a big proportion to be expected by any of the states.

MAJOR LEEMING TRANSFERRED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department has relieved Major Woodruff Leeming of the quartermaster officers reserve corps from duty as assistant to the constructing quartermaster, Gettysburg National Park, Pa., and has ordered him to report to the commanding general of the Northeastern Department at Boston, as commander of motor supply No. 401 now being organized.

GERMAN PLOT TO START PLAGUE

Inoculation of Cattle in Rumania to Produce Disease Planned—Bombs Secreted Under Care of United States Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Lansing on Sunday night made public further details of Germany's disregard of the ways of civilization. This time the disclosure gives facts concerning the secret in the United States Legation in Bucharest of explosives for bomb plots and poisons with instructions for their use in destroying horses and cattle. The story is told in a report of the State Department from William Whiting Andrews, Secretary of the Legation, and a letter from Foreign Minister Porumbaru.

Parcels and boxes taken into the German consulate at Bucharest with display of great precaution aroused the suspicions of the Rumanian Government. On Aug. 27, 1916, the evening prior to the date of Rumania's declaration of war, some of the cases were taken to the German legation, located in a different building from the consulate.

Convinced that the boxes were not taken away from the legation by the German diplomatic mission on its departure from Bucharest, the Rumanian authorities later ordered the police to find them and examine their contents. The police communicated with American Minister Vopicka, then in charge of German interests, who reluctantly assigned Secretary Andrews to observe the search. The boxes were found buried in the garden of the German Legation.

Mr. Andrews' report says: "Upon my return from the examination which resulted in the discovery of the explosives, and of the box of microbes, both of which the legation servants admitted having placed in the garden, the former confidential agent of the German minister, Dr. Bernhardt, who had been left with the legation at the German minister's request to assist in the care of German interests, admitted his knowledge of the explosives placed in the garden, told me that more were in the garden than had been found; that a still larger quantity had been buried in the house of the legation; and that still worse things than this box of microbes were contained in the legation, and insinuated that they would have been found even in the cabinets of dossiers which I had sealed."

"Dr. Bernhardt also stated that all these objects had been brought to the German Legation after our Legation had accepted the protection of German interests, which agreed with the statement of the servants. A similar confession was made to the Minister by this man."

"The protection of the United States was in this manner shamefully abused and exploited. In this instance, at least, the German Government cannot have recourse to its usual system of denial."

Fifty-one boxes were taken from the ground in the garden. Fifty of them contained each a cartridge filled with trinitrotoluene saturated with mononitrotoluene, among the most powerful explosives known, one-fifth of each of one being sufficient to tear up a railroad track. In the other box were bottles of liquid found to be cultivations of the microbes of anthrax and glanders. It bore a seal showing it came from the German consulate at Kronstadt, Hungary, and inside was found a typewritten note in German saying:

"Inclosed 4 phials for horses and 4 for cattle. To be employed as formerly arranged. Each phial is sufficient for 200 head. To be introduced, if possible, directly into the animals' throats; if not, into their fodder. Please make a little report on the success obtained there; in case of good results the presence of Mr. Kostoff for one day here would be desirable."

Foreign Minister Porumbaru accompanied his letter with documents to prove the origin of the boxes and their contents.

"It has been possible to prove in an undisputable way," he said, "that before our declaration of war to Austria-Hungary, when observing strict neutrality and keeping up normal relations with the German Empire, the personnel of the German legation, violating all rules of neutrality and all duties of diplomatic missions, introduced clandestinely considerable quantities of extremely powerful explosive and cultivations of microbes destined to affect domestic animals, and, in consequence, susceptible of provoking terrible epidemics also among the human population."

"There can hardly be any doubt about the way by which these substances were introduced into Rumanian territory. The very stringent police measures at all frontier stations taken by the royal Rumanian Government since the outbreak of the war, and continually made stricter since, prove sufficiently that these explosives and microbes cannot have reached this country otherwise than by diplomatic courier."

"On the other hand, there can be no doubt of the final object of the importation into Rumania, as well as about the use to which they were assigned. The explosives and the microbes were destined to be used in Rumania, very probably in time of peace."

"From all this it results that in time of peace members of the German Legation, covered by their immunity, prepared in concert with the Bulgarian Legation the perpetration on the territory of a neutral and friendly state of plots against the safety of this state and against the lives of its subjects. 'The royal Government makes it its duty to protest against these criminal

practices, and especially against the use of the microbes, an illegal weapon and certainly worse than poison, the use of which was formally forbidden by the fourth convention of The Hague, as well as against this violation of the duties and of the loyalty which international law imposes upon diplomatic missions as an exchange or the privileges which are guaranteed to them."

RURAL COMMUNITIES TO BE CHARTERED

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Chamber of Commerce has been in consultation with prominent farmers in several of the communities of Mecklenburg County relative to the incorporation of certain communities in the county this fall, according to the Observer. The recent Legislature passed an act to provide for the incorporation of rural communities. Under this act rural communities may be incorporated and chartered in the same general way as cities and towns are incorporated and chartered.

It has been pointed out that though this has not heretofore been allowed in North Carolina, there is no good reason why families scattered over a rural school district are not just as important as so many families in a town or city.

SHIRTS FOR SOLDIERS BY THE THOUSAND

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—To have supervision of the work of 14,000 sewing women who turn in as many as 23,000 army shirts a day, is the duty of Col. Winthrop S. Wood, head of the United States Army Quartermaster's Depot at Jeffersonville, says a dispatch to the News. He expects soon to have Indianapolis women making 10,000 shirts a day for the Government.

Ten thousand shirts are cut from the cloth at a time by electrical cutters at the government factory and women are permitted to take bundles of 10 shirts to their homes where they sew them together and obtain \$4.45 for the bundle.

WAGE INCREASE SOUGHT

A petition was drawn up at a meeting of the Boston & Maine Freight Handlers Assembly 5572, K. of L. yesterday, asking for an increase in wages and a shorter working day. The petition is to be presented within 10 days, it is expected. A committee was appointed to act in this matter together with the similar committee of the freight clerks and freight office clerks.

ROOSEVELT SPEECH AT CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Theodore Roosevelt will speak at the Stock Yards Pavilion, Chicago, next Wednesday night, under auspices of the National Security League, at the second of a series of four great loyalty meetings being held by the Chicago branch of the league.

TEXAS SENATE IS UNDECIDED

Question Arises Whether or Not Judgment Shall Contain Provision Preventing Governor From Again Holding Office

AUSTIN, Tex.—An added controversy has developed over the case of former Governor James E. Ferguson. The contest now in the Senate—sitting as a high court of impeachment, is over the question of whether the judgment shall contain a provision that Ferguson shall never again hold public office. Some senators object to barring Ferguson from ever again serving as a public official, while others declare it would be unconstitutional to oust him and not disbar him from further office holding.

The subcommittee is to advise the committee on civil jurisprudence that under the Texas Constitution the Senate has no discretion between removal from office and disqualification from further holding of office. This is expected to precipitate a fight in the Senate culminating in the final vote.

At noon on Tuesday the Senate of the State of Texas will formally pronounce its judgment impeaching Gov. James E. Ferguson, found guilty on Saturday on 10 of the 21 counts in the bill returned to the Senate by the committee of the whole of the lower House. The vote on the first article—that he used \$5600 of state funds to settle a personal obligation—was sufficient to convict. A two-thirds vote was necessary. The ballot was: Ayes, 27; nays, 4.

The Governor is completely severed from the position to which he was twice elected by the people. Acting Gov. William P. Hobby, an editor of Beaumont, assumes the full power of office. His tenure will extend to January, 1918.

Mr. Ferguson was elected Governor of Texas in 1914 and reelected in 1916. In both campaigns he ran as an anti-prohibitionist candidate. He had never before held public office.

The court, by a vote of 27 to 4, found the Governor guilty on the first article of the bill of impeachment. This article charged misappropriation of \$5600 of Canyon City Normal funds.

The second charge, that the Governor profited from the deposits from Canyon City Normal funds, was sustained 26 to 5.

The third article, charging that he testified he did not owe the Temple State Bank any money, when, as a matter of fact, he had transferred his notes to the Houston National Bank temporarily, was not sustained, 18 to 3. The fourth article, that the transfer of the notes to the Houston National Exchange Bank did not relieve him of responsibility for them, was not sustained, 18 to 13.

The fifth charge, that he told the March investigating committee he had no debts in the Temple State Bank when he owed the bank \$11,200, was not sustained, the vote being 14 to 17. On the sixth article, charging he de-

rived a profit from state funds deposited in the Temple State Bank, the court voted to convict, 24 to 7. Article 7, charging that he assisted in depositing \$250,000 of state funds in the Temple State Bank for profit, was sustained, 26 to 5.

Article 8, that he sought to have the state highway fund deposited in the Temple Bank, for profit, was not sustained, 9 to 22.

The ninth article, that he deposited funds in the Temple Bank that could have been placed in the treasury, was not sustained, 15 to 12, four present and not voting.

Article 10, that he was indebted to the Temple Bank in excess of the legal limit at a time when he testified he was not so indebted, was not sustained.

Article 11, that the Governor's refusal to tell who lent him \$156,500 currency constituted official misconduct, was sustained, 27 to 4.

Article 12, that in 1916, he diverted the adjutant-general's fund to pay for the Canyon City Normal Building was sustained, 27 to 4.

Article 13, that he failed to refund to the state money misapplied for the purchase of groceries, meats, vegetables, etc., was not sustained, 15 to 16. Article 14, that he induced the Temple Bank to lend him an over-line, although he was sworn to enforce the law, was sustained, 26 to 5.

Article 15, that by vetoing the university appropriation he attempted in effect to set aside the constitution, was not sustained, by a vote of 6 to 24.

Article 16, that he sought to coerce the board of regents into following his autocratic will, was sustained, 22 to 9. Article 17, that he violated the law by seeking to remove regents without good cause, was sustained, 22 to 8.

Article 18, that he made charges against members of the faculty of the University of Texas but did not prosecute them, was not sustained, 9 ayes and 20 nays.

Article 19, that he remitted a \$5000 bail bond of Wilbur P. Allen, chairman of the University of Texas board of regents, to influence his action, was sustained, 21 to 10.

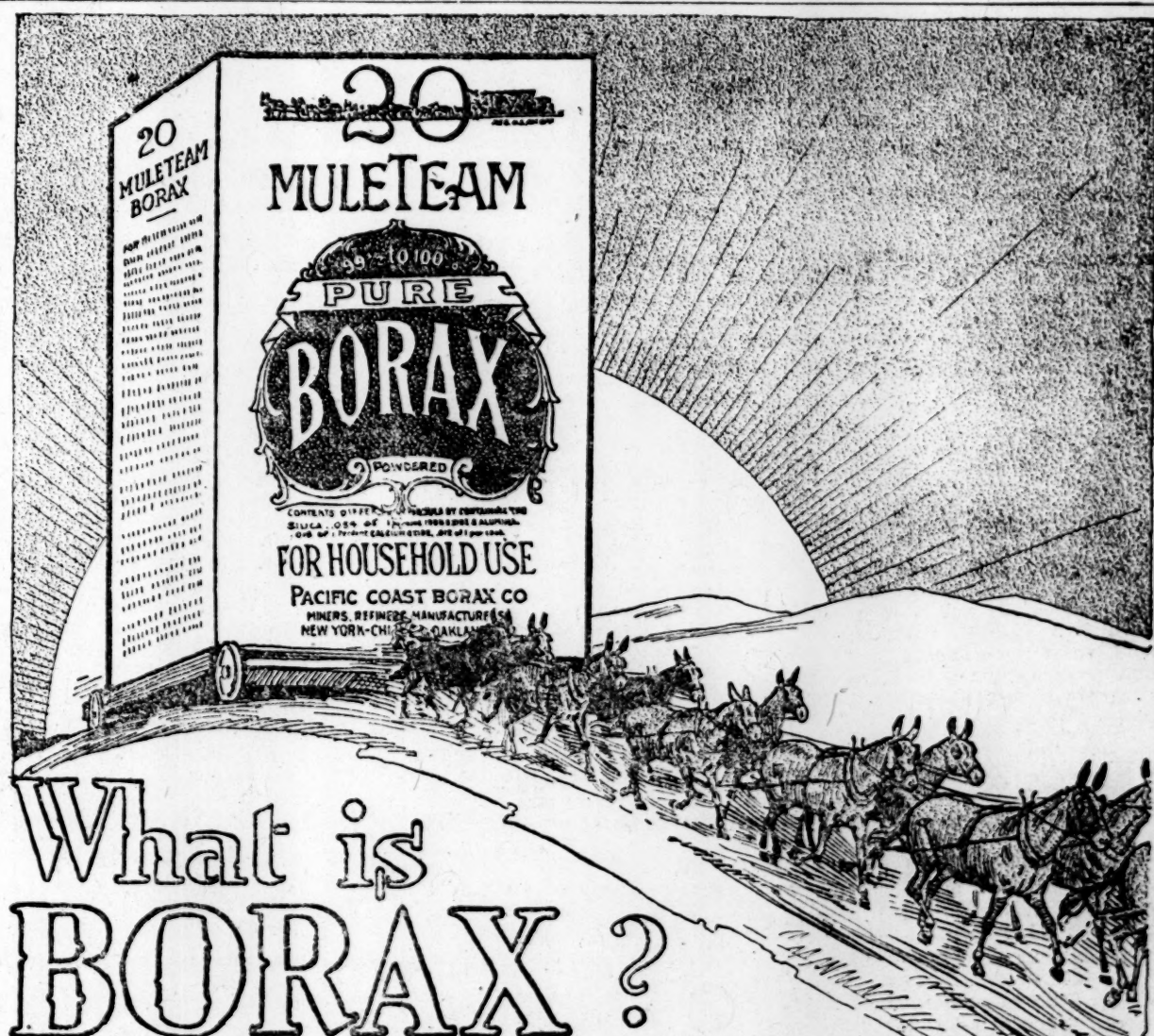
Article 20, that he sought to influence the courts in matters in which he had a personal interest, was not sustained, 15 ayes to 16 nays.

Article 21, that the Governor permitted C. W. Woodman to continue as labor commissioner after the Senate had refused to confirm him, was not sustained, 2 ayes and 29 nays.

MENNONITES ASK TO HELP IN WAR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Exempt from war service because of religious convictions, a delegation of Mennonite churchmen, representing five churches with about 3000 members, near Mountain Lake, has asked Gov. J. A. A. Burnquist to use his influence with the Government so they can "do their bit" through farm or reclamation work, says the Journal.

Prof. H. O. Dyck, one of the delegates, said the Mennonites went from Holland to Germany and on to southern Russia in search of religious freedom before coming to the United States.



BORAX is a natural crystal of properties not possessed by any other element of the earth. When placed in the water used in the laundry, kitchen and bath, it becomes an invisible giant, working wonders for the cleansing and brightening of the home and the lessening of household labor.

Borax is a marvelous aid to soap wherever soap is used. It's the Borax with the soap that does the work because Borax is the greatest water softener known to man, and soap works better in soft water.

Used in the laundry

It saves soap, time and rubbing. Makes clothes thoroughly clean and sweet smelling.

Used in the kitchen

It cuts the grease from pots and pans, puts a polish on china and glassware and keeps the kitchen sink clean and sweet.

Used in the bath

It cleanses the pores, refreshes the skin and removes perspiration odors.

20 Mule Team Borax Is an Everyday Household Necessity

SOCIALISTS OPEN NEW YORK DRIVE

Shouts of "We Want Peace"
Mark Madison Square Garden
Demonstration — Speakers
Deny Party Is Pro-German

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Enthusiastic demands for "peace at once" marked the opening of the Socialist local campaign in Madison Square Garden yesterday. At least 10,000 persons cheered the mention of peace and it was clear that the platform upon which Morris Hillquit is running for Mayor is built upon pacifism. Speakers denied that the party was pro-German and claimed that Socialism was gaining an impetus all over the world which was astounding the capitalists. An increased Socialist vote in the mayoralty election is looked for here.

Emphasis was laid by several speakers upon what they termed the "international significance" of the election next November and said that every vote for the Socialist ticket would be a voice against war and for peace.

"We are for peace," said Mr. Hillquit. "We are unalterably opposed to the killing of our manhood and the draining of our resources in a bewildering pursuit of an incomprehensible 'democracy,' a pursuit of a democracy which begins by suppressing the freedom of speech and press and public assembly, and by stifling legitimate political criticism."

"Not warfare and terrorism, but socialism and social justice, will make the world safe for democracy," said Mr. Hillquit. "We are beginning to show distinct signs of revolt against their Kaiser and their money lords. They begin to realize that they have been deceived and betrayed and led to wanton slaughter. They demand peace and the abandonment of all plans of world dominion and conquest. Through war or through peace the triumph of German democracy is only a question of a short time."

"In this great historical process of world regeneration, the Socialists of America must and will play their part. For, contrary to all protestations, of self-styled patriots in our public press and platforms, the people of the United States, like the people of Europe, want peace, and of all political parties, the Socialist Party alone has the courage to voice their desire and their demand openly, vigorously, and even defiantly."

"And therein lies the unusual significance of our present campaign. The municipal election in this city will be the only great political contest in the United States since our entry in the war. It will offer the first real opportunity to the greatest community in the country to express its sentiments on war and peace. The verdict of the citizens of New York will be eagerly awaited by the people of the country, and I may say without exaggeration, by the people of the whole world. That verdict will be expressed in the number of votes cast for the Socialist ticket. Every vote cast for Socialism in this election will weigh heavily in the balance, for it will be a vote not only for the workers and the people, for right and liberty, but also an emphatic vote for democracy and peace."

Seymour Stedman of Chicago, who presided at the meeting of the Peoples Council which the Governor of Illinois ordered dispersed, spoke along the same line.

"New York City," he said, "needs a Mayor who knows that the city is in the United States and is not a suburb of London."

"Liberty and democracy," he continued, "are the catchwords used by plutocracy to drag in labor to fight the commercial battles of the world."

Frank A. Silverman, Socialist candidate for the Controller's office, said that the election would be a referendum on peace. He was the first speaker to place the question of peace positively before the audience, which he did by shouting, "We want peace," a slogan which the audience took up at once, and used later to interrupt other speakers and punctuate their remarks.

LARGE EXHIBIT OF FRUITS IS PLANNED

One of the largest exhibits of fruits staged in Boston for many years is expected the last of next month when the Massachusetts Horticultural Society combines its fall fruit exhibition with the fifth New England Fruit Show and biennial exhibition of the American Pomological Society, in Horticultural Hall on Massachusetts Avenue. Particular emphasis is being given the development of New England fruit and one group will come especially from Maine for the show. From Oct. 31 to Nov. 4 the hall will be thrown open to the public with the main hall, the special hall and the lecture room filled with both foreign and domestic fruits.

Among the prizes of the Massachusetts society there are those for apples, crabapples, pears, grapes, foreign grapes, lemons, oranges, strawberries and preserved fruits. According to the announcement of the New England Fruit Show, Inc., the objects of the exhibition are "to show the superior quality of New England fruit to encourage better methods of production and marketing and to call attention to the commercial possibilities of commercial fruit culture in the New England states." All exhibits must be grown in the New England states to compete for these prizes, announced by the fruit show.

Maine special prizes are given by

the New England Fruit Show for fruit grown in Maine. The State Board of Agriculture of the Commonwealth offers a cup for the person in Massachusetts winning the most prizes and the American Pomological Society offers the Wilder medal for objects of special merit.

SHOE FACTORIES IN LYNN OPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

LYNN, Mass.—The majority of the shoe factories which have closed operation since last April on account of the labor difficulty which has been brought toward a settlement by Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, opened operations this morning with the cutting rooms in full swing. By next Monday the entire force is expected to be in full swing with the shipping rooms sending out the orders, filled during this week.

Only as the departments are needed are they expected to be opened. This morning the cutters found an enormous stock of leather on hand as it seems that the employers have been buying stocks throughout the summer so that a large quantity would be on hand when the work was resumed. Many former employees who have taken positions with other local concerns are waiting until absolutely needed before returning to their former work.

PRINTING PRESS IS RUSSIA'S NEED

Russia needs a big rotary printing press to turn out millions of pamphlets to make the Russian people realize the importance of maintaining their friendship with the Allies, according to a letter received here yesterday by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell from Mme. Catherine Breshkovsky, for many years an exile in Siberia. "In our country," Mme. Breshkovsky said, "rotary presses are not manufactured. So we remain with empty hands, limited to working with small machines, which give us miserable thousands of copies instead of the millions that are indispensable. Make the American people understand, in asking their help, that this is not only a question of the salvation of Russia, but a question which concerns international relations and interests."

ALASKA SALMON PACK CUT SHORT

PORTLAND, Ore.—F. A. Daly, manager of the Alaska-Portland Packers Association cannery on Nushagak River, Alaska, has arrived at Astoria, says a dispatch to the Oregonian, and says the salmon pack on that river is slightly below that of last year, but the quality of the fish is much better. The total pack is approximately 455,000 cases, and 80 per cent is of red fish. Last season the pack was in the neighborhood of 500,000, but 50 per cent of the fish put up were pinks.

On the Kogitung, Ugashik and Igakik rivers a full pack was put up, but at Neknek the pack is about 10 per cent short, while at Port Mullor the season was almost a failure. The season on the Nushagak River was a peculiar one. Up to July 5 few fish were caught, but during the following 12 days every cannery was crowded to capacity. The number of cases put up by the individual canneries on the Nushagak was about as follows:

Alaska-Portland Packers Association, 86,000; Columbia River Packers Association, 48,000; Libby, McNeill & Libby, 65,000; Alaska Packers Association, 170,000; Alaska Salmon Company, 33,000; Northwestern Fisheries, 52,000.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT

BURLINGTON, Vt.—With Dean George H. Perkins of the college of arts and sciences as acting president, the University of Vermont opens on Oct. 10, two weeks later than originally planned. By the change of date the students who are engaged in agricultural work will be permitted to gather the harvest. There are a number of changes in the staff of the university. President Guy Potter Benton, who is in Europe in charge of Y. M. C. A. work, having been granted a year's leave of absence, G. W. Bailey, recently secretary of the Commonwealth, having taken up new duties as comptroller; W. G. Hastings of Oregon having been elected professor of forestry, and Maj. Harry A. Leonhauser, U. S. A., having been assigned to the university as professor of military science and tactics.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Wellesley College started its regular courses today with a total enrollment of 1612, only a slight decrease as compared with last year, which is expected to be overcome with the arrival of tardy students. Many of the girls have been engaged in war relief work during the summer, and it is expected that, due to this, some have not been able to come promptly on the opening of the college. Plans were announced yesterday for the purchase by students and alumnae of an ambulance to be sent the Italian army as a memorial to Miss Sophie Jewett, for many years a member of the Wellesley faculty.

HEARING ON INSURANCE PLAN

Governor McCall, Grafton D. Cushing and Frederick W. Mansfield have each been asked by the State Commission on Social Insurance to attend a public hearing at the State House Wednesday evening, Sept. 26, and to give expression to their views on social insurance. The forenoon hearing by the commission Wednesday is to be in Room 481, State House, at 10:30 a. m., and is primarily for Massachusetts physicians and surgeons who have requested an opportunity to be heard on the question of health insurance.

B. & M. EARNS \$4.28 ON SHARE

Annual Report of Temporary
Receiver Shows That Net
Earnings Fell Off Fifty Per
Cent From the Year Before

The Boston & Maine Railroad during the year ending June 30, 1917, handled the greatest volume of business in its history and despite government activities, increased cost of materials and labor, and an inadequate equipment and other high operating costs, it earned \$4.28 a share on the stock, above what might have been set aside for dividend payments, according to James H. Hustis, the temporary receiver in his annual report issued yesterday. The net earnings, however, fell off 50 per cent from the previous year when they were at a rate of \$9.81 a share.

In his report Mr. Hustis states that while the outcome of the receivership, now in operation a year, is still indefinite the directors of the Boston & Maine and those of its leased lines have come to a very close agreement on a plan for a reorganization of the company which embodies an absorption of all the leased lines, and an assessment of \$30 on the present common and \$15 on the preferred stock of the holding company.

Among the encouraging features of the year's work on the Boston & Maine has been the rate increases granted the company which approximate 4 per cent on the total freight revenue while an increase in operating efficiency is shown by the average freight train load of 374.2 tons compared with 362.5 tons in 1916 and 264.9 tons five years ago.

In his report Temporary Receiver Hustis says: "The question most frequently asked is what is to be the final outcome of this receivership? That no one can give a definite answer to this inquiry is, of course, obvious."

"The primary object in August, 1916, was to secure a protective receivership. It was felt that, regardless of what might be the ultimate solution of the financial difficulties of the Boston & Maine Railroad, it was imperative that it should be protected by the court from wasteful and perhaps ruinous litigation while that solution was being worked out. It was hoped that some solution might be found before this protective stage. The board still cherishes that hope; and for that reason believes that no one who really has the interests of the stockholders or creditors at heart will desire to urge the immediate appointment of a permanent receiver, which would bring the proceedings one step nearer to liquidation."

"As is usual in trades, the compelling force that tends to bring the parties together is nothing more or less than the dread of the alternative. The Boston & Maine stockholders must choose between the best terms open in the proposed reorganization and the uncertainties of the alternative outcome of the receivership; the lessors must choose between the best terms open in the reorganization and the probabilities of a cancellation of their leases by the receiver, and the resulting necessity of operating their own lines."

"Dealing so at arm's length, the boards of directors of the Boston & Maine Railroad and of its directly leased lines have come very close to agreeing upon a plan of reorganization which they are willing to recommend to their stockholders. This board approved it except in certain minor details. Contracts embodying the proposed plan are now being put in shape for submission to the stockholders of the several companies."

"The increasing business of the railroad, and its ability to at all times take all business offered, particularly by its principal western connections, or at all times to handle the business with expedition and economy continued during the year, and again emphasizes the need of increased and improved facilities. The 60 new locomotives delivered last winter have been of material assistance in operation, and the improvements now being completed at East Deerfield will directly aid in facilitating freight movement and in resultant economies. Although the necessity is urgent for the adoption and active prosecution of a constructive program of improvements, under the existing circumstances, little can be undertaken."

Operating results compare with 1916 as follows:

	1917	1916
Operating revenue	\$56,992,010	\$52,075,427
Operating expenses	42,418,676	36,197,958
Net operating revenue	14,573,334	15,877,469
Taxes	2,123,476	1,986,267
Uncollectible	1,235	2,624
Operating income	12,449,623	13,888,577
Other income	1,135,825	1,170,715
Gross income	13,585,448	15,059,292
Deductions	11,704,657	10,939,602

AMHERST OPENS WITH 350 ON ROLL

AMHERST, Mass.—Amherst College is started upon its ninety-seventh year with an attendance of over 350 students, while last year the young men enrolled numbered over 500. Owing to so many students volunteering for military service there are but 47 seniors and 58 juniors and two-thirds of the students belong to the lower classes. The task of building up worthier ideals and a nobler manner of living was the aim for the year's work set by President Alexander Melickjohn in his opening address to the students.

There are several faculty changes this year. Six professors are on leave of absence for one year. Professor Churchill is a member of the State

constitutional convention and of the State Senate. Professors Gallinger and Westhafer are at research work. Professor Toll is employed at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.; Professor Nelligan is at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., where he is working as a member of the War Department's committee on camp cantineries.

Much is expected from the work of the new faculty committee on student activities which has begun its work under the direction of Professor Newlin as executive officer. The committee's aim will be to unify control of student activities and thus bring them in direct relation with the faculty committee.

Dr. Albert Parker Fitch will begin work this term as professor of the history of religion and Biblical literature. He will not return to Amherst until October for he has been in France on leave of absence where he has been acting on the commission studying conditions in the war zone.

CURTIS' ANTIAID AMENDMENT TO BE URGED AT RALLIES

First of Series of Public Meet-
ings to Be Held in People's
Temple on Oct. 4

First of a series of public rallies in support of the Curtis antiaid amendment, recently agreed to by the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, is to be held at People's Temple, Columbus Avenue, near Berkeley Street, Thursday, Oct. 4, at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the Free Press Defense League. The speakers scheduled are Judge Gilbert O. Nations of Washington, D. C., and William Parker of Florida, lecturers of the league. An admission will be charged to cover expenses.

The committee announced today as in charge of the rally is as follows: Chairman, Brenton H. MacCurdy; Jacob Sears; J. Winfield Scott; David Jacobson, Arthur W. Joslin; secretary, William E. Drake; treasurer, B. Parker, A. B. Crook, C. H. Raymond, James Lyman and C. C. Frost. The committee will arrange for other rallies to be held before the amendment is referred to the voters.

In behalf of the Curtis amendment, a statement from the league accompanying the announcement of the October 4 rally says in part:

"We earnestly urge that you and your friends work and vote for the amendment to prevent the appropriation of public funds to any institution 'which is not publicly owned and under the exclusive control, order and superintendence of public officers or public agents authorized by the Commonwealth or federal authority, or both.'"

"When the delegates to the Constitutional Convention resolutely put aside their political, religious and racial prejudice and almost unanimously submitted an ideal amendment embodying the principles of the Anderson amendment, they performed a patriotic public service—lifted politics to the plane of statesmanship."

"That is the greatest act and is the greatest fact of the convention. Let every man and every woman encourage such statesmanship by ratifying this act and adopting the amendment."

The Curtis amendment was also endorsed at a convention last week of delegates of the Federation of Patriotic Societies and Good Government Clubs of Massachusetts.

LEADER IN FOOD WORK IS NAMED

Miss Antoinette Roof, a director and instructor of home economics of wide experience, has been designated State Leader of Food Conservation for Massachusetts, under the emergency fund act which authorizes the United States Department of Agriculture to expend sums for the instruction of the people in food conservation methods, and she is already starting the new work. "We shall try to reach all sections," said Miss Roof, today, in explaining her work, "and are trying to cooperate the work of the food conservation organizations already established."

"Women throughout the State must be reached and told of the food methods which help to save the supplies. We are to organize the work in such a way that all will be able to receive instruction. In Boston, we are in close touch with the local women's committee on food conservation, and expect to form similar alliances throughout the Commonwealth."

Miss Roof has had experience at Framingham Normal School, where she was the director of practice and teacher of methods; at Simmons College, where she was a member of the department of education; at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, where she directed the department of industrial teaching; and in London, where she was associated with Lady Campbell in work.

"It is a matter of congratulation to Boston that the federal Government has made possible the appointment of Miss Roof," says the State Food Committee. "She has done extremely helpful work in relation to the city committee on food conservation, and all who have been associated with her are counting upon an enthusiastic and successful season in the food conservation movement through her cooperation."

LONGSHOREMEN'S COUNCIL

Discussion of the new wage schedule which is to be presented to the transatlantic steamship conference next month, was held at a meeting in Charlestown, yesterday, of the Longshoremen's District Council, I. L. A. The schedule is expected to be ready for presentation October 10. It was announced that 600 out of the 2270 longshoremen in Boston had entered government service.

HARVARD OPENS ITS 282D YEAR

Enrollment Not Expected to Ex-
ceed 3500 Men, as Students
by the Hundred Present
Themselves to Bureau

Harvard College opened its two hundred and eighty-second year this morning and because of the fact that many of its students are in military service, the enrollment will not probably greatly exceed 3500 men. The usual enrollment is about 5000. Students by the hundred are enrolling this morning and that work will continue during the day. At 50 State Street, President A. Lawrence Lowell and the fellows held the first corporation meeting of the year this morning and late this afternoon the overseers are to meet in University Hall, Harvard Yard.

The opening ceremonies are greatly simplified. Only one reception is to be tendered to the students this year, and that is to be held at Phillips Brooks House tomorrow night. Freshmen and men at Harvard for their first year are especially invited to this reception. Dean Le Baron R. Briggs is to preside. President Lowell, Arthur Woods, police commissioner of New York and a Harvard overseer; Lieutenant Morize of the French Army, John Gallishaw '16, an author, and British soldier, and others are to be speakers at the reception to the new men.

Today, as each man registers, he receives a card, on which he writes the schedule of studies which he wishes to follow. The freshmen cards as usual are red. Consultations with faculty advisers follow during the day.

The enrollment of the freshman class is practically complete, almost all of the freshmen being in Cambridge yesterday. The 1921 men are practically a unit as they assemble in their dining hall today. The three dining halls of the college opened this morning. With the exception of the group of Greater Boston students, who will reside at their homes, the students of the lower classes are to dwell in their own group dormitories. Harvard Union will furnish accommodations this year on the American plan, while Foxcroft Hall furnishes its accommodations on the European plan. It is operated by the university dining council.

Charles F. Mason, the Harvard bursar, expects to receive more than \$160,000 as part payment of student tuition fees today. In the majority of the departments of the university the tuition is \$200 a year, the first payment amounting to \$50. Today the registration and tuition receipts of course will not be so large as those of previous years when the first installment was \$94 and the number of students as many as 1500 greater.

Military instruction, in both theoretical and practical courses, will form an important part in the instruction given at Harvard this year. Several new courses have been added to the department of military science and tactics and in addition, the college is offering four courses especially designed for men in the naval reserve who are at Harvard on furlough.

The academic curriculum has been but slightly curtailed by the departure of faculty members on missions connected with the federal government. The 1917-18 catalog shows much the usual variety of courses.

SHIPYARD STRIKERS TO RETURN TO WORK

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A temporary wage schedule has been signed here at a conference between representatives of the men, their employers and federal mediators. This will enable the 30,000 iron workers who struck here recently to return to work immediately, upon ratification of the agreement by the unions concerned, pending final adjudication of their differences by the Federal Board of Conciliation.

Gavin McNab, a San Francisco attorney, who was appointed by President Wilson as a special representative of the Federal Shipping Board to adjust the trouble here, has stated that a telegram received from the President appealing to "the patriotic cooperation of the workmen and their leaders," was instrumental in effecting the settlement.

It is believed that work will be resumed in a few days, and it is hoped that a similar agreement to the one reached here will be made in Seattle and Portland where similar strikes are threatened. President Wilson's telegram has been sent to labor leaders at these places.

MR. BAKER REVIEWS RAINBOW DIVISION

CAMP MILLS, N. Y.—Secretary of War Baker recently reviewed the "rainbow division," which is made up of national guardsmen from 27 states. The review occupied more than two hours.

"It is the most impressive sight I have ever witnessed," said Mr. Baker. "The country is to be congratulated on this manifestation of strength and unity. This division, drawn from all parts of the country, represents in a significant way the national enterprise in which the country is engaged. I have congratulated Major-General Mann on the excellent condition and the showing made by the men of the rainbow division."

Later Mr. Baker made a short

speech before a number of Long Island civilians. In part, he spoke as follows:

"On behalf of Major-General Mann and the War Department I wish to express my appreciation of your coming here to see this review. As you know, this division is drawn from all parts of the United States and represents, more than any other division, a cross-section of the whole country. It is an evidence of the character of the effort the country is making in behalf of freedom and liberty. No one can see this without having inspiring thoughts and happy anticipation of the outcome when our boys get in the field. I know you share with me in the feeling of pleasure and pride that attends this splendid exhibition of American young manhood."

MARINE SCHOOL GRADUATES CLASS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—One of the largest classes in any of the government marine schools was graduated from the Boston school recently, with a total first enrollment of 33 men. Officials who visited the school said that it was one of the best, and complimented the instructors on the large number of men secured. On the first and third Mondays of every month new pupils are admitted.

Upon entering the school the prospective officer is given six weeks' training in navigation at the school in the Federal Building, with day and night classes.

At the expiration of his school term the student, upon passing his examination, is shipped on a vessel either in the coastwise, West Indian or South American trade for special sea training for two months at \$75 a month as an extra junior officer. After this he goes before the Steamboat Inspection Service for examination for his license as officer on an ocean-going vessel. If successful in passing the examination, he is licensed and free to engage in the transatlantic service as a full-fledged officer at the prevailing high rates of pay.

BLACKSMITHS TO MEET

Business agents of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Blacksmith Helpers Union, from locals in the United States and Canada, are to hold meetings in Boston starting next Sunday, according to announcement of the Boston local in the Quincy House yesterday. Fred C. Bolan, international vice-president, was present and explained the wage scales established for workmen in navy yards and private shipyards engaged in government work.

REVENUE BILL FACES DEADLOCK

House Conferees Insist Upon
Adding Materially to Levy
Proposed by Senate—Invest-
ment Capital Defined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Conferees on the War-Revenue Bill on Saturday approved a compromise definition of invested capital, said to provide a system of allowance for borrowed funds and also intangible assets, including good will, trade-marks, copyrights, patents and similar intangible property.

With this basic dispute compromised, the conferees turned to exempting and graduated tax rates, developing the demand of House representatives for radical increases of the Segate rates and a much greater total levy on war profits. It was understood that the House members insist upon adding between \$250,000,000 and \$500,000,000 to the \$1,060,000,000 Senate levy.

Senate conferees were reported to have expressed the fear that a higher total assessment on war excess profits would impair business, and after Saturday's session they met separately and were said to have agreed to withstand the House demands, even to reporting final disagreement. Representative Kitchin and other House conferees, however, were understood to feel that the House membership is supporting them in urging greater taxation of war profits.

WILLIAM M. BENNETT AGREES TO RECOUNT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—William M. Bennett, Republican candidate for the Republican majority nomination, has agreed to an examination of all ballots cast in the primary. This removes every obstacle to the recount Mayor Mitchell had previously asked for. The order has been presented to Justice Cohan in Supreme Court.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS UNION

The executive board of the Electrical Workers Union 104 met in Boston yesterday and announced that the dispute with the Edison Electric Company was settled with the men receiving the union rate of \$4 a day of eight hours.



Jackson INC
PRESENT
in the new
HICKSON BUILDING
667-669 Boylston Street

An Unusually Large Exhibit of
**GOWNS
TAILORED FROCKS
WRAPS, FURS
and HATS**

featuring a decidedly new and bewitching silhouette—

"A RENASCENCE OF 1890"

originated by and exclusive with the house, pre-destined to become famous the world over, and through the introduction of which America will for the first time in history attempt her place in the world of fashion creators.

BOSTON

MAGNOLIA

NEW YORK

PALM BEACH

WAR LIBRARIES CAMPAIGN OPEN

"A Million Dollars for a Million Books for a Million Men" Is the Slogan for Massachusetts Drive This Week

"A million dollars for a million books for a million men" is the slogan of the campaign that will be pushed with vigor this week by Massachusetts librarians and their associates in the Library War Council Committee. Contributions are to be sought for the purpose of providing libraries in all the camps of United States soldiers at home and abroad, a work that was started by the Young Men's Christian Association and will be conducted on a large scale by the American Library Association.

In Boston there are to be speeches on the Common every day of the week, at 1 and 5 p. m. In behalf of the fund-raising campaign. Today Mayor Curley and W. F. Kenney, president of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, will be speakers. Tomorrow Brig-Gen. John A. Johnston, Commandant of the navy yard, Chaplain Arthur W. Stone and Guy Ham will speak.

There are to be brief speeches at all the theaters before each performance, and contributions will be solicited at some of the theaters. The downtown stores will make window displays and have booths for the receipt of contributions. Mrs. Stanley Clements will be in charge of the booth.

Speakers at a meeting in Faneuil Hall last Saturday night told of the good results that would come from the war libraries. As the chairman of the meeting, J. Randolph Coolidge Jr. was about to declare adjournment, Miss Fannie Goldstein, of the North End Branch of the Public Library, handed him a list of subscriptions aggregating nearly \$400, obtained by herself and her associates at the branch library. The speakers were Col. J. S. Dennis, of the British Recruiting Mission; J. Randolph Coolidge Jr.; Lieut. R. L. Bos of the French Army, one of the military instructors at the Harvard training camp; Col. Samuel F. Reber, of the signal corps, United States Army; Miss Amy A. Bernhardt, of the Italian Embassy at Washington, and Arthur William Stone, chaplain at the navy yard.

Rhode Island to Raise \$30,000

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Workers for the war libraries to be established in soldiers' camps by the American Library Association have set out to raise \$30,000 in Rhode Island this week. Half this amount, or \$15,000, has been apportioned to Providence as its share, and E. Tudor Gross, Providence chairman, has appointed 18 teams of men to do the soliciting. Captains of the teams are to report to Mr. Gross each day as to amounts collected, and the friendly rivalry that will result from comparative amounts is expected to do much to increase the grand total.

A committee of women has been named also by the Providence committee and there will be a number of women's teams. Eleven such teams already have been created and their captains named. For "Camp Library Week" the State has been divided into 12 zones, under the direction of the state committee, of which Herbert O. Brigham, State Librarian, is chairman. An appeal for the library cause has been sent out by Prof. Henry B. Gardner, of the state committee, who asks for a contribution of at least \$1 by each family. "A dollar invested in a book will serve a hundred men," says Professor Gardner.

Simmons College Gives Aid

Simmons College students are doing their bit this week in helping the American Library Association to get books for the soldiers. A regular campaign is planned for the week. The senior and junior library school students have chosen committees, who are to have charge of the campaign. Misses Alice M. Curran '18 and Katherine Rock '19 being chairmen. Miss June Donnelly, head of the library school, started the movement. Every class and student is to be carefully canvassed.

The bookstore at the college, formerly in the hands of an agent, has now come into the hands of the students, to whom the entire profits go. Hans Rabe has charge of it. Mr. Rabe is on the college faculty.

COLONY GARDENS MODEL PRODUCERS

AMES, Ia.—There is one group of people in Iowa which has failed to respond to the call for increased food production and conservation—the Amama colony at Amama, Ia. The simple reason is these people have for years produced and conserved to the maximum and a call to increase this production was a call to the impossible.

The Amama colony is a community proposition. Crops are grown cooperatively. Community meals are served in the 16 "kitchens" of the colony. Extra garden stuff grown is exported. The colony will ship out 35 carloads of onions this year.

"Their gardens are wonderful," says F. L. Overly, drying expert at Iowa State College, who has studied especially the colony methods of drying fruits and vegetables. "Not a weed, perfectly tilled and watered and high yielding," he describes them. An idea of the intensification of their cropping may be gleaned from the fact that all possible garden and other land is intercropped, no trees are planted except fruit trees and

most of the houses are covered with arbors for grape production. Drying, storing, and canning methods are used to conserve food. Few Amama housewives have adopted the cold-pack canning method. Large community stove driers are used extensively. Individual sun driers but little. Members of the colony were much interested in the drying work done this year at Iowa State College.

In short, Amama colony presents an example of maximum food production and conservation, adoption of which by more communities in the country would be a mighty asset toward the war victory for democracy. "When the call came for increased food production and conservation we couldn't respond. We were doing our best already," is the simple explanation of one of the colony members.

FOUNDRYMEN OF UNITED STATES AND CANADA MEET

In Conjunction With Institute of Metals 3000 Delegates Assemble in Boston

There are approximately three thousand delegates from all sections of the United States and Canada in Boston today for the first session of the joint annual convention of the American Foundrymen's Association and the American Institute of Metals, which opens in Mechanics Building this afternoon. Mayor Curley is expected to welcome the conventions to the city and R. A. Bull of the Duquesne Steel Foundry, Coraopolis, Pa., will respond in behalf of the Association.

Throughout this week an exhibition of foundry and machine shop equipment and accessories is to be maintained in Mechanics Building. A feature of the exhibit is the operating plant of Mrs. Henry Fridmore of Chicago, the only woman in the foundry and molding machine business in the United States.

Several excursions have been planned for the members and their wives, including a harbor sail, a ball game at Fenway Park and a theater party. On Thursday the delegates are to pay a visit to the General Electric plant at West Lynn, where a luncheon is to be served.

A closing feature of the convention is to be the annual banquet at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on Thursday evening. The chief speakers will be John A. Penton of Cleveland and Judge Charles F. Moore of New York.

The convention and exhibit will close Friday, and the officers elected during the business session on Tuesday are to be installed Friday morning.

REAL ESTATE

Papers have gone to record whereby Julia A. Williams sells to Jacob Katz, a block of frame stores and dwelling houses, situated at 117-121A & B George Street, corner of 40-42 Langdon, also Clarence streets, in Roxbury. There is a land area of 9800 square feet valued at \$4300, also included in the assessment of \$13,600.

Another sale made and papers recorded, was made by Catherine Conlan to Rena M. Murphy, of the frame dwelling at 43 Nightingale Street, Dorchester, together with 5369 square feet of land. The property is assessed for \$5900, and the lot carries \$1600 of that amount.

Frank Ganter et al., trustees, have taken title to the frame dwelling at 156 Boylston Street, West Roxbury, assessed in the name of George Cramlich for \$4000. This amount includes \$1000 carried on 2777 square feet of land.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Boston Real Estate Exchange shows the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending Sept. 22, 1917:

Sept 17	Sept 18	Sept 19	Sept 20	Sept 21	Sept 22	Totals
52	45	79	58	68	48	350
25	18	44	26	34	29	176
\$77,405	\$4,225	\$88,205	\$9,210	\$9,212	\$7,875	\$187,962
Same week 1916:	675	359	1,855,907			
Same week 1915:	529	290	1,231,094			
Week end Sept 15:	329	147	737,923			

BRIGHTHELMSTONE CLUB PLANS WORK

Remodeling of the clubhouse belonging to the Brighthelmstone Club of Allston will make it necessary for the members to hold their October meetings in the Allston Congregational Church.

An important business meeting will be held Monday, Oct. 1, at 2:30 p. m., followed by a talk by the Rev. A. M. Ribbany on "The Wise Men of the East and the Wise Men of the West."

Under the direction of the home department, Mrs. Elsie K. Chamberlain will give a talk on "Period Furniture," Monday, Oct. 15, at 2:30 p. m. There will be a Current Event Lecture by Mrs. Mabel A. Crawford, Monday, Oct. 22, at 2:30 p. m.

The home department of the club have reported very favorable results in their work of collecting books for the soldiers.

SOCIALIST MASS MEETING

In conjunction with the Workmen's Council of Greater Boston a mass meeting of the Socialist Party was held on Boston Common yesterday afternoon. Resolutions protesting against the sentence of Thomas Mooney in San Francisco and urging President Wilson to prevent its execution until after a federal investigation were sent to the President and members of Congress.

GERMAN TRADE AFTER THE WAR

Edward A. Filene Says the Question of an Economic Boycott or No Boycott Rests Wholly on German People

"When once the German people so far control their Government that the free peoples of the world can in safety accept its pledged word, business can be relied upon to set its face against all selfish and exclusive economic arrangements which, in the President's words are 'no proper basis for a peace of any kind,' but the breeding ground for wars to come." This is the view expressed by Edward A. Filene of Boston in a statement in which he discusses the possibilities of a business boycott of Germany at the conclusion of the world war. Mr. Filene holds that the question of a boycott or no boycott rests wholly upon the German people.

"The American people," he declared, "will join in a boycott of German goods after the war if the German Government does not become in fact a responsible instrument controlled by the German people. The American people will do this, not on the ground of revengeful purpose, economic theory, or political motive, but as a necessary measure for self-preservation. But it should be said with equal distinctness that the American people will enter an economic combination against Germany only if conditions in Germany after the war make it necessary for the rest of the world to band together for self-protection."

"Purely as a profit and loss calculation, American business men have no desire to spend their energies earning profits in a field from which Germany is excluded if they must in turn spend those profits in taxes to support a vast military establishment as insurance against the designs of an irresponsible German government. 'The rebuilding of faith is as vital to Germany's future as the rearrangement of frontiers. That faith will be rebuilt when the world knows that the German people control the German Government. The world wants to cooperate with a future Germany it can trust; the world must unite, in war or peace, against the present German Government it distrusts.'"

"American business joins President Wilson in saying that 'this agony must not be gone through with again, and stands ready to do its share, at the end of the war, in so ordering the economic relations of the world that commerce shall insure rather than endanger the future peace of the world. 'The definite outlook is that, should the end of the war leave Germany autocratic, or so little liberalized as to give the old forces a good chance to dictate her policies, the allied nations will use their business as they have used their armies to cut Germany off, so far as possible, from the rest of the world.'"

"The allied nations will be obliged to match the military preparation of Germany whatever it is. And, if the old forces retain any marked influence after the war, Germany will prepare for another war as surely as night follows day. She will be driven to it by the very severity and length of this war, factors which might be regarded as reducing the chances of any other German attempt. But the end of the war will find Germany facing an almost unthinkable pressure of taxation, a pressure so heavy that it will tend to breed revolutionary spirit and movement. And revolution, or even pre-revolutionary discontent, is the sign for autocratic governments to wage a war that will turn the attention of its masses from internal conditions to foreign ambitions. Given, therefore, an unliberalized Germany under the pressure of heavy taxation, a next war is inevitable."

"By refusing to buy from Germany, the allied nations could so hamper her economic recuperation that her ability to arm would be restricted. And the less Germany is able to arm, the less the allied nations will need to arm. In addition, the allied nations could gain from such a common economic understanding and action the funds they will need for rapid restoration and defensive armament against a threatening Germany."

"This statement is not made to approve or urge an economic war as a good business policy, but instead to emphasize how fundamental the democratization of Germany is to the durable peace of the world and, indeed, to the future economic welfare of Germany herself."

PLAN TO DEEPEN THE DIQUE CANAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The proposed deepening of the Dique Canal, connecting Cartagena with the Magdalena River, over which all the products of the interior are shipped, will be a great value to this port, writes Consul Lespaignasse from Cartagena, Colombia. At present the canal can be used only by vessels of light draft during the rainy season, from May to December. Cartagena has one of the best harbors on the northern coast of South America, with adequate depth and safe anchorage for the largest ocean steamers.

Six steamship lines call at this port—the United Fruit Company, weekly, from New York via Kingston and Colon; the Leyland and Harrison lines monthly, from Cartagena; the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, monthly, from St. Nazaire; the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, bimonthly, from New York; and the Italian line, La Veloce, bimonthly, from Genoa.

The number of vessels entering the port of Cartagena was 171, of 373,226 tons, in 1915, and 208, of 385,055 tons,

in 1916. There were 52 American vessels, of 161,489 tons, in 1915, and 88, of 232,243 tons, in 1916; British, 43, of 129,222 tons, and 37, of 92,337 tons; Colombian, 37, of 1942 tons, and 44, of 1000 tons; Dutch, 11, of 11,340 tons, and 4, of 386 tons; French, 10, of 30,268 tons, and 12, of 38,675 tons; Italian, 11, of 31,815 tons, and 5, of 19,028 tons; and Norwegian, 6, of 6108 tons, and 15, of 1332 tons. One Danish vessel of 1942 tons entered in 1915 and 3 Panamanian schooners of 54 tons in 1916.

LARGE AMOUNT OF VEGETABLES

Bureau of Markets Reports an Abundance of Supplies From the Farms Arriving in Boston Today

Large quantities of fresh vegetables and fruits were brought to the Boston markets this morning according to the report from the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture, which gives the amount of apples, tomatoes and cabbage as "larger than usual." The report says:

Nearly 2400 bushels of apples were sold with trading slow at an average price of \$1.75 to \$2 for No. 1 quality Gravensteins and Wealthys, and about \$1 to \$1.50 for Porters and Pippins. Fancy pack brought as high as \$2.50 per bushel.

About 2200 bushels of ripe tomatoes sold for \$1.75 to \$2.50 per bushel with a few fancy as high as \$3.25, and nearly 2000 bushels of green tomatoes sold at a range of 50 to 85 cents per bushel, according to quality. Twelve hundred barrels of cabbage brought 75 to 85 cents per barrel.

About 115 bushels of wild grapes were reported at an average of \$2.50 per bushel. Green beans were more plentiful today with the flat variety bringing \$1.50 to \$1.75 and the round string at \$2.25 to \$2.75 per bushel. Turban squash, carrots, beets, parsnips were of normal supply and at prevailing prices. Good lettuce sold for \$1.15 to \$1.25. Farmers reporting, 220. Loads, 221.

Farmers' prices collected by the Bureau of Markets and retail prices by the Massachusetts Board of Food Administration.

Produce delivered and prices received by farmers.—Apples, No. 1, 2192 bu. (32 qts.), \$1.75@2.25, retail, 10 to 15c qt.; beans, green, 551 bu. (32 qts.), \$1.50@2.75, retail 8 and 10c qt.; beans, shell, 176 bu. (32 qts.), \$1.75@2.12, retail, 10c qt.; beans, lima, 151 bu. (32 qt.), \$2@2.75, retail, 10c qt.; beans, wax, 27 bu. (32 qts.), \$2.25@2.50, retail, 10c qt.; beets, bunch, 214 boxes (18 bunches), 50@60c, retail, 5c bunch; beets, cut, 217 bu., 55c@\$1, retail, 4c lb.; cabbage, white, 1185 bbls. (80-90 lbs.), 75@85c, retail, 2c lb.; cabbage, red, 72 bu., \$1.12, retail, 5c lb.

Carrots, bunch, 274 boxes (24 bunches), 60@75c, retail 5c bunch; carrots, cut, 255 boxes, \$1.40@1.75, retail 5c lb.; corn, white, 1219 boxes (5 doz.), \$1@1.50, retail 35 and 40c doz.; corn, yellow, 119 boxes (5 doz.), \$1@1.50; cucumbers, No. 1, 48 boxes (6-7 doz.), \$4@4.50, retail 8c each; lettuce, 1067 boxes (18 heads), 85c@1.25, retail 9c head; onions, 27 bu., \$1.75@2, retail 5c lb.; peppers, 225 bu., \$2@2.50, retail 15c doz.; potatoes, 183 bu., \$1.50@1.60; radishes, red, 102 boxes, 50@75c, retail 4c bunch.

Squash, turban, 259 bbls., \$1.50@1.75, retail 3c lb.; squash, marrow, 68 bbls., \$1.25@1.50, retail 3c lb.; tomatoes, ripe, 2073 bu., \$1.75@2.50, retail 8c lb.; tomatoes, green, 1950 bu., 60@85c, retail 35c, peck; cauliflower, No. 1, 406 bxs., \$1.75@2; celery, 817 doz., \$1.25@1.40, retail 15c bunch; spinach 527 bu., 75@85c, retail 30c peck; greens, 216 bu., 25@50c, retail 15c peck; parsnips, cut, 87 bu., \$1.75@2, retail 7c lb.; eggplant, 72 bxs., \$1.75.

Parsley, 124 bu., 25@35c, retail, 2 oz 5c; endive, 65 bu., 40@50c; kale, 63 bu., 30@40c; chicory and escarole, 302 bu., 40@50c; pears, 138 bu., \$1.25@2. There are also small amounts of fennel, oyster plant, leeks, pickling onions, peaches, rhubarb, kohlrabi, elderberries, barberries, scallions and plums.

Community markets are being held in the following places: Mondays, Forest Hills Square, Forest Hills; Tuesdays, Columbus Avenue, Roxbury Crossing and Central Square, Cambridge; Wednesdays, Central Square, East Boston; Thursdays, Andrew Square, South Boston; Fridays, Monument Square, Charlestown; Saturdays, Gibson Square, Dorchester, and Central Square, Cambridge.

COURSE ON RECENT PLAYS

Less known and recent plays of modern dramatists are the subject of a new course offered by the commission on extension courses of which Prof. James H. Ropes of Harvard University is chairman. The course will be divided by Prof. George Pierce Baker of Harvard at Boston University on Monday and Thursday evenings beginning Oct. 1. The purpose of the course is to consider modern plays of different countries. It is not a course in playwriting but in the dramatic and literary values of the plays discussed.

SHIPBUILDERS TO CONFER

A conference of shipbuilders has been called by the Emergency Fleet Corporation and will be held in the Boston Chamber of Commerce, next week, on Monday and Tuesday, it is announced today.

EVENING SCHOOLS OPEN

Evening schools of Boston will open tonight for the new school year. Special classes in lip reading will open next Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock at the Boston Latin School, Warren Avenue, West End.

RECEIVING SHIP IN REALITY A PIER

Boston Quarters for Young Men Enlisting in Navy a Long Low Building Extending Far Out Over Waters of Harbor

Thousands of enlisted young men from all over the United States are being sent to the Commonwealth Pier in Boston to await assignment and receive their introduction to service in the United States Navy.

A long concrete bridge and a tall archway leading to a long, low, broad building, extending far out over the harbor waters, comprise the so-called "Receiving Ship at Boston." Between the arch and building, hundreds of white uniforms are drying in the sun. To and fro, across the bridge, officers and men in white or navy blue are passing and automobiles are hurrying. A sentinel is on guard, for no one is allowed to pass except on special business for the Government.

The "ship" itself is such only by designation. It was originally the Hamburg-American Line Pier. It has been taken over by the Government and is now a receiving "ship." It is a huge affair. In its way it is magnificent and even in the interior, bare of decoration, imposing. It is the temporary home of some 3000 young men at a time. They come from anywhere within the United States, from the practice of law and other professions, from the counting room, from high salaried positions, from college, from clerkships, machine shops, butcher shops, delivery teams, from anything and almost everything a man may do.

They are taken almost at once to the canteen—the ship's store, and come out in full sailor uniform. But clothes make the sailor no more than they make the man. The lawyer, the store manager and the driver of wagons are taught together, side by side, to pack their clothes, wash them and mend them, to roll their bedding and hammocks, the rudiments of drill and navy discipline.

A man who has been accustomed to handle thousands of dollars every week for a large corporation presented himself to an under officer of the ship. "Here I am," he said, "for orders." The officer looked at him with understanding. "You have been occupying a higher position than mine," he said simply, "but now I am the one in authority." "This is a democracy," William O'Brien, the pay clerk, resumed. "Many of the men who are now sailors occupied positions of command higher than those of their present superior officers. We know how they must feel, and we are doing all we can to eliminate the differences between officers and men. There is no cast here."

The "Receiving Ship at Boston" is not a training station. There are no formal drills, but the men are put at work of various kinds. There are no laborers from outside on the "ship." The men keep it "shipshape," which means scrupulously clean and tidy; they installed the soda-water fountain which is in place of the one-time bar; they are putting up the bowling alleys; are building a stage for which there is real scenery, and on which are to be produced real performances of one kind or another; they put in the motion-picture apparatus and now a great many of them are engaged in work on the once German liners.

They come in at nighttime, these men, in paint-daubed white overalls, a hungry horde, and sit down at long mess tables set up on either side of the long pier by their sleeping hammocks strung overhead. At each place is a white plate of heavy crockery, a cup, knife, fork and spoon, perhaps a slice or two of bread, and wait for the mess-cook to serve them.

They may have vegetable soup, roast beef and gravy, baked potatoes, all of the best; or baked haddock, tomato sauce, mashed potatoes, green peas and always with every meal, bread, butter and a beverage. For breakfast they have fresh fruit, and following it, perhaps, hominy and milk, fried hologna and tomato salad, for supper, hash, chowder, potato salad, tinned fruit. It is hearty food but the men do heavy work and the appetites that once selected daintily soon demand the substantial of navy fare. Indeed, though every man can have all he wants at every meal the canteen does a heavy business in chocolates and other candies, preserves, sweet crackers and delicacies of various sorts as well as letter paper, toilet articles, and small wares.

A glance at the prices of these things is illuminating, so low are they, especially when the information is given that the Government allows a profit of 15 per cent to be made on each article sold, the profit to go to the purchase of graphophones, motion picture apparatus and other forms of recreation or benefit.

Each man has his "liberty" period when he may go "ashore" or spend his time as he pleases on the "ship." At the very end of the long ship is what might be called a deck or promenade where steamer chairs invite to lounge. A book may be drawn from the Public Library branch inside, or a magazine from the reading table, and hours spent in reading and watching the ships come and go.

The promenade opens from a large recreation room conducted by the Y. M. C. A. This is provided with writing tables, porch swings, tables and easy chairs. Billiard tables are out in the big space near the stage and bowling alleys, and nearby is the "drawing room," a space roped off and furnished with handsome fittings from the German liners. Here the sailors receive their visitors, parents, wives, sisters, friends. This drawing room is

complete even to the glass case of stuffed birds on the center table.

A post office on the "ship" handles more mail than any town, except Boston, in the Metropolitan district, and so efficiently that though the men are constantly coming and going, only 100 pieces of mail have been sent to the dead letter office since the 17th of April when the post office opened.

There is not a woman on the place, excepting Mrs. Mary A. Wilson, who does the one bit of training that is done on the "ship." She is training cooks. For 14 weeks they are to be under her care and at the end of that time, no matter what their previous training may or may not have been, she expects to turn out men who are competent to be entrusted with the feeding of their fellows. All day they are at it, working in 24 hour shifts. They prepare three whole meals each day for the entire 150 of them, living on what they themselves cook.

Mrs. Wilson is a cook of training and experience, serving in some of the most famous kitchens abroad, even including Queen Victoria's where she was second chef. She has been training cooks for the navy in Philadelphia and was sent to Boston on Aug. 20. When organized she expects to graduate 25 cooks a week. Efficiency in emergencies is one of Mrs. Wilson's slogans. In other words, "if you can't have what you want, make the best of what you have." If you can't have a rolling pin use a gas pipe or a tomato can and if you can have only a dozen eggs when you want five times that many why, use—and she has half a dozen things that one may use.

All day long the "ship" is a busy place from the moment that reveille sounds at 5 in the morning. For two or three hours after supper the click of billiard balls is heard; there may be a concert or speaking; newspapers, books, magazines and writing materials are in demand, but seldom if ever is there hilarity. These men are in the "ship" for business, and it is too new and grim to be taken lightly.

Taps sound at 9:05 p. m. After that all is quiet at the "Receiving Ship in Boston." The sentries pace their rounds. The watch keep faithful lookout. A few shaded lights are burning. The moon and stars look down on 3000 men stretched in their hammocks, swung ship-fashion down the big pier, and for the most part, fast asleep.

SHIPPING NEWS

Notwithstanding the arrival of more than 2,000,000 pounds of fish at the Boston Fish Pier today, prices were firm. The forepart of last week the receipts were unusually heavy but dropped off considerably with the progress of the week. The demand for fish at present is said to be unprecedented, due, dealers claim, in a large measure, to the nation-wide appeal to "eat more fish" and to the rapid increase in prices of other food. Prices of the various kinds of fish have gone up correspondingly.

Mackerel receipts are getting lighter. The only arrivals today were the steamers B. F. Macomber from the Maine coast, with 70,000 pounds fresh, and the Nirvana with 90,000 pounds fresh and 41 barrels salt mackerel. They were caught about six miles southeast of Portland lights, and are largely medium. About 200 barrels caught in this vicinity are reported to have been taken to Portland. The salt mackerel are estimated to count 125 to the barrel, and the fish of the Nirvana sold at \$30 per barrel from the vessel.

Sixteen swordfish were landed by the schooner Rita A. Viator and one by the schooner Kineo. Groundfish arrivals today were the steamers Wave and Swell with 98,200 and 63,000 pounds respectively, and these schooners: Matthew S. Greer 71,000 pounds, Avalon 27,800, Elita Mildred 28,000, James R. Clark 23,000, Arabia 74,000, Kineo 52,000, W. H. Rider 30,000, Russell 84,000, Progress 26,500, Jos. de Costa, 11,200, Valerie 27,600, Elanora de Costa 31,700, Ellen & Mary 44,500, M. T. Fallon 18,300, Angeline C. Numan 63,500, Flavilla 25,500, Viking 16,000, Olivia Sears 5000, Actor 7300, and Commonwealth 59,000 pounds.

Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight today were: Steak cod \$8.75@12.75, market cod \$5@6.50, had-dock \$5.50@8.50, steak pollock \$6@9, large hake \$8, small hake \$5.75, steak cusk \$8, mackerel \$12@12.50, and swordfish \$25.

Among the Gloucester fish arrivals today was the schooner Fannie Prescott with a fare of 190,000 pounds of fresh fish.

FARM EXPERT IN EACH COUNTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Miss.—State and district agricultural agents have decided to install in each county of Mississippi a home economics and farm demonstration expert to supervise the growing and conserving of food.

Limousine Packard Cars

By the day, week or month. Rates reasonable. Best service guaranteed. Careful drivers. Public garage service in our new up-to-date garage.
MARSHALL B. HALL, Incorporated
17 CLARENDON STREET, BOSTON
Telephone Reach 6854-6855

Packing and Long Distance Shipments

Household Goods, Personal Property
34 years careful storage business 34
A generation of increased usefulness to follow responding to growth of warehouse neighborhood
Boston Storage Warehouse Company
MASS. AND WESTLAND AVES.
Telephone Back Bay 4373

HINCKLEY & WOODS

INSURANCE
93 MILK ST.
BOSTON
THE MOST LIBERAL FORMS
AND LOWEST RATES WITH
EXPERTS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT
Tel. 1463, 1468, 1467, 1469, 4085 & 4132 Main

CIVIC TRAINING IN THE SCHOOLS

Training in Duties of Citizenship Now Mandatory in Massachusetts and Officials Lay Plans for the Work

Definite and systematic utilization of pupil activities, organized and unorganized, are recommended to the schools of Massachusetts as a means of civic training in a bulletin about to be issued by the State Board of Education. Last Saturday a series of conferences, to be held weekly on Saturday with superintendents, principals and teachers to discuss civic education in the schools of Massachusetts and plan the work, was opened. The conferences will be held in different parts of the State, so that every teacher may attend easily and also because a smaller conference makes it possible to discuss local conditions and details more specifically. These will be followed by one or two general conferences, to which the public will be invited, and which will be addressed by speakers of prominence. The object of these is to secure the interest and cooperation of the public at large.

The state board plans also, Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education for Massachusetts, says, to establish several stations where special attention will

MILK INQUIRY BY HOOVER BOARD

Facts Obtained Lead the Food Administrator to Advise That Contracts Be Limited From Month to Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The attitude of the United States Food Administration in regard to the milk problem, as affecting almost every section of the United States, was clearly outlined this week in a letter from the United States Food Administrator to I. Elkin Nathans of New York City, secretary of the New York Milk Conference Board. The letter follows:

"I have given earnest consideration to your request for the intervention of the Food Administration in the pending settlement of milk prices with the producers' representatives. As you are aware, the Administration has no authority to intervene or to fix prices. We have a special committee engaged in an inquiry as to the cost of producing milk and its distribution, with a view to publication. The study is based not only upon inquiry into the agricultural phases, but also the actual commercial experience in milk sales during recent years and the coordinate prices of feed and labor. You will understand that such an inquiry must be exhaustive and will require time and consideration.

"The probable large corn crops; the arrangement with the millers by which milk feeds will be cheaper; and the export embargo on many feeds, including cotton seed meal, will, I am convinced, reduce the cost of feed and consequently of milk production later in the fall.

"In consequence of this, I stated, to a similar request from the producers, that while we could not intervene, we did believe public interest would be better served if any contracts to be made were limited from month to month.

"We are anxious that the price of milk should not advance to the already sorely tried city consumer, and are convinced that all experience shows that increase in price will diminish consumption.

"On the other hand, we are in no position to pass upon either the justice or injustice of the producers' demands. Not only have we no authority to do so, but it seems to me that intervention in local trade settlements of this character, if necessary, rests upon State and city officials and not upon the Federal Government."

Claims of Both Sides

What the New York Dealers and Producers Have to Say

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That since September, 1915, the producer of milk has been granted increased prices for his product amounting to 75 per cent, but that during the same period prices to the retail consumer who buys by the bottle at his own door have been raised only about 35 per cent, is the claim made by the dealers in this city, following a visit of their committee to Washington, when they laid before Food Administrator Hoover the situation brought about by the announcement of the farmers that they would demand increased returns for their milk in both October and November.

"The factor which determines the amount of the farmer's check," says I. Elkin Nathans, secretary of the New York State Milk Dealers Conference Board, "is the number of pounds of butterfat in each 100 pounds of milk. The legal standard in this State is 3.6 per cent; each 100 pounds of milk must contain not less than three pounds of butterfat.

"It has therefore been the custom for several years to publish a base price for milk testing 3 per cent fat. A premium above the base price is paid for each one-tenth of 1 per cent of fat above 3. For August and September this year the base price for milk produced within 100 miles of New York was \$2.55 per 100 pounds, with a premium of 3½ cents for each one-tenth of 1 per cent above 3. A fair average for milk produced in September is 3.6 per cent. Therefore, milk in September would return to the farmer \$2.76 per 100 pounds.

"The price demanded by the Dairy-men's League, Inc., a New Jersey business corporation, whose membership consists of farmers producing milk in five or more States for New York City, for 3 per cent milk is as follows: October, \$3.10; November, \$3.34, with a butterfat premium of 4 per cent. The average milk purchased in these months will test not less than 3.9 per cent, so the net return to the farmer would be in October \$3.46 and in November \$3.70.

"Milk is sold to the consumer by measure, largely in units of one liquid quart, so the consumer more readily understands figures stated in terms of quarts. In September the farmer received an increase over 1916 of 24 cents per quart; and it will be noted that notwithstanding he was paid an increase in October and November of last year of 1 per cent per quart over 1915, he is now demanding an increase of 2.5 cents this October and 3½ cents this November over 1915 prices, or an increase of about 75 per cent.

"The increased cost to the retail consumer who buys bottled milk delivered at his door has only been about 33 per cent, but this class of trade is only about 60 per cent of the total amount purchased. Much of the other 40 per cent is handled on a very narrow margin of profit and some of it, when manufactured into products, at a loss. It is proper that the public should understand just what these demands actually mean in

cents per quart and not be fed by misleading figures."

In the course of a reply by the Dairy-men's League to the charges set forth by the milk producers' demands for higher price in October and November as unreasonable, the statement is made that "if the city will cooperate with us in establishing a public milk market in the city, we can defeat the milk trust and supply milk to the people at a reasonable price."

The league says further: "The dealers are seeking to reduce the supply of milk coming into the city. They would like to have consumption temporarily much less, as their increased profits per quart would more than make up for the loss of business. They are preparing to close some of their receiving stations in the country. This will leave the farmers in such localities without facilities for shipping their milk, forcing them to sell their cows for beef. Such decreased supply of milk will again be used by the dealers as an excuse to increase the price to the consumers.

"We urge the State and Federal authorities to seize all receiving stations in the country that the milk trust close and permit us to operate them. We can pay the owners a fair rental for such plants and by operating them can deliver milk in the city at a less price than the public are now paying. "The price we have named to the dealers for October and November barely covers our cost of production. We challenge anyone to dispute the accuracy of this statement.

"The milk dealers have stated that Mr. Hoover, the Food Administrator, requested us to postpone action. This is not accurate. He made two suggestions: First, that we name prices as low as consistent with costs of production, and second, that new contracts be for a short term. We complied with both. Heretofore contracts have been for six months and this the farmers prefer in order that they may know what to depend upon.

"The interest of the farmer and the consumer are identical. It is to our interest to supply milk at prices that will encourage consumption. It is to the interest of the consumer in the city to pay such a price that will encourage production in the country.

"The number of dairy cows in the State is yearly growing less. It is time for the people in the city to wake up to the seriousness of the situation. We are considering, and as rapidly as possible, will try to formulate plans by which we can establish farmers' cooperative shipping plants in the country, through which we can supply milk direct to the consumer. By doing this the cost of distribution can be so reduced that the people in the city will receive milk at less than they pay, and we still receive the costs of production."

The dealers say that the number of dairy cows is not falling off to the extent claimed by the farmers, and deny that they are trying to limit the milk supply or reduce it.

PARKMAN FUND PLANS ANNOUNCED

At the meeting of the Boston City Council this afternoon Mayor Curley was prepared to ask authorization to expend \$100,000 of the annual income from the Parkman fund for improvements in various parks of the city system under control of the city. The mayor called attention to the fact that more than \$500,000 has been expended during the past three years on roadways and boulevards in the city parks.

It is now proposed to spend \$25,000 from the Parkman income for replanting shrubbery and oak trees in Riverway from Simmons College to Franklin Park. This, it is proposed, will be carried out in accordance with the original Olmsted plan, which provides for improvements for a generation to come.

Another \$30,000 it is proposed to spend for the improvement of buildings and the construction of the water supply system in Franklin Park. The amount of \$15,000 is to be devoted to building concrete walks along Boylston Street from Tremont to Charles Streets, and along the Charles Street Mall as far as Arlington Street, and along the Public Garden. For street paving it is planned to spend \$30,000, along the Fenway from Charlesgate East and Charlesgate West, to Commonwealth Avenue, a total of 15,000 cubic yards of paving being required for this purpose.

Mayor Curley announced that Maher & Winchester have been named architects for remodeling Quincy market, in accordance with an order passed by the city council several months ago. The estimated cost is \$50,000.

RULING TO AID WHEAT GRADING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While the Food Administration has no control over the Federal Supervision Grading Act, and while it is true that the act is established by the authority of Congress, and cannot be altered except by Congress, the Food Administration Grain Corporation realizes that it can aid in the readjustment which the establishment of a uniform supervision of grades may bring to the grain handlers and growers.

Until the standards are universally known, and are thoroughly worked out under experience as to their best application, the grain corporation will, through its agents, buy all wheat, except the grades of Nos. 1, 2 and 3, on the milling merits of that wheat.

Therefore, all the agents of the grain corporation have been instructed as to wheat grading below No. 3, to reflect the milling value of that wheat in the price which they will pay.

Inasmuch as the statistics to date show 80 per cent of the crop movement grading No. 3 or better, this should facilitate the establishment of federal standards of grades without any material sacrifice or injustice to the grower.

LARGE EARNINGS FOR FISHERMEN

Catches Made During Present Season in Conjunction With High Prices Have Made Work Profitable

Outstanding in even this period of abnormally high wages are the earnings of the fishermen along the New England coast, which have increased steadily until, this year, members of crews have received for one week's work what was formerly an unusual reward for a month's hard labor. Reasons for this condition may be found at almost any fish store, but especially at the Boston Fish Pier are the dealers ready to explain these unusual earnings.

All records for large returns to Boston fishermen for their efforts were surpassed today when the fishing steamer Nirvana, Captain Murray, arrived at the Boston fish pier with a fare of nearly 100,000 pounds of fresh and 41 barrels of salt mackerel. About \$10,000 was received for the catch, of which each member of the crew will receive about \$300.

The Nirvana sailed from Gloucester Saturday and caught the fish about six miles southeast of the Portland (Me.) Lightship, returning to Boston early this morning. There have been greater catches of this kind of fish landed at Boston, and there have been higher remunerations, but considering the size of the catch and the short period consumed in bringing the mackerel ashore, fishing annals do not show a similar feat.

The steamer B. F. Macomber, which arrived at the pier this morning, also brought a big catch from off the Maine coast, bringing in some 70,000 pounds of fresh mackerel. There were other vessels in the vicinity. About 200 barrels caught and reported to have been taken to Portland.

A glance at the price of fish is enough to tell most persons that somewhere there must be an enormous profit. Dealers say that the fishermen are making more than ever before on account of the present condition of the fishing industry. Scarcity of vessels, many of which have been taken from the New England industry by the Government for war purposes, and an increased demand for fish, which has been fostered by many State and national food conservation committees in their efforts to release the largest amount of beef and mutton for the armed forces of the Allies, are the principal reasons advanced.

A decrease of 10 of the 15 steamers previously engaged in the Boston industry is noted at the fish pier, practically all having been transferred to other lines of trade or else to Government service. A total decrease of 50 vessels is reported at Boston, although this leaves about 200 busily engaged in supplying the fishing trade at the largest fish-distributing point in New England.

In Portland, Me., a recent arrival stocked \$2,216.21, giving each member of the crew \$141 for a six-day trip and bringing the total for Captain Toothaker of the schooner Lochinvar as stocked this season, to about \$6,000, in three trips. But not only have the regular schooner and steam trawler fishermen received large amounts during their year's work, but the Portuguese and Italian fishermen, who have appropriated old T wharf in Boston, and formerly sailed out in sail dories, are navigating the harbor in modern motor boats, some costing thousands of dollars. Occasionally these small boats stock as much as \$500 for a single trip, bringing \$50 a day to the immigrant fishers.

An example of the returns received by the fishermen for their work is shown by the Gloucester schooner Higo, which, with a crew of eight, went to Barnstable Bay last Monday morning and arrived at Boston the next morning with a fare of 40,000 pounds fresh and 11 barrels salt mackerel for which \$4600 was received. Each member of the crew received \$258 for the catch. The schooner struck a school in the bay, and when the fishermen lowered their seines the last time, they had some 20,000 pounds more mackerel than the Higo could carry. They gave the extra fish to a passing schooner. While such a lucrative catch does not occur every day, it is a fair example of what fishermen here occasionally receive. Another recent Gloucester arrival, the schooner Waldo L. Stream, Capt. Frank Stream, from a halibut trip, stocked \$6950, each member of the crew receiving \$226.

Early in the mackerel season, the schooner Ralph L. Hall in a single trip stocked \$10,040, each member of the crew receiving \$218. Recently the schooner, Arcthusa landed \$4500 worth of fresh and salt mackerel, and each member of its crew shared \$84 for the catch.

Another successful vessel was the schooner Natalie Hammond, which, on one trip landed 45,000 pounds of halibut and about 30,000 pounds of fresh and salt mackerel, for which \$7600 was received from wholesale dealers. Each member of the crew received \$223. This was the largest stock ever made by a halibut vessel on a single trip, according to records at the Boston Fish Bureau. The vessel, which on this trip had a crew of 22 men, was out only 15 days. In four months the Natalie Hammond stocked \$32,680 worth of fish, each member of the crew receiving as his bit \$837.

During the season up to Sept. 5, the Mary F. Curtiss, stocked \$36,000, its crew sharing \$1040 each. During August the men received \$503 each. In one trip this vessel brought to shore \$9719 worth of fish, each member of the crew getting \$239.

Not only have mackerel and halibut catches been unusually remunerative but other kinds of fish. Returns for swordfish have been noteworthy. The

high line in swordfishing so far this season goes to the schooner Progress, which to date has stocked \$11,000, the crew sharing \$1000 each since the first of July. In five trips the Progress brought in 447 swordfish. The largest swordfish caught this season was landed two weeks ago by the schooner Angles Watson from off Nova Scotia. The fish weighed 663 pounds and sold for \$172.38.

During the spring mackerel season of about six weeks ending July 31, some fishermen received as much as \$1000 and many more shared around \$500 each. Indeed, as one "old salt" said, "times have changed and fishermen are coming into their own."

The Boston householder has been able to see the progress of fishing methods from colonial days when the fisherman himself went about selling his wares as best he could and collected his profits, where possible, to the present day when fishermen and dealers have formed large corporations, have been successful in having the Commonwealth build them an up-to-date fish pier and freezer costing \$3,000,000, and have introduced modern methods in dealing in fish.

OVER 2000 ALIENS SEEK CITIZENSHIP

The number of applicants for final papers in the United States District Court today again exceeded all previous records. More than 2000 aliens were applicants for citizenship, and instead of the list being cleared at one session Judge Morton was compelled to have assistance from Judge Aldrich of New Hampshire who held an extra session in the court room of the Court of Appeals. In order to clear the list, Judge Aldrich will continue the session for the remainder of the week.

Men claiming to be former citizens of Great Britain were the first to be called in the sessions today, and they greatly exceeded any other nationality. More than a dozen countries were represented in the crowd of applicants, while both the third and fourth floors of the Federal Building were thronged by new citizens and their sponsors.

PRESIDENT APPROVES WAR LIBRARY FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has expressed his approval of the movement to establish libraries in all American camps and cantonments by himself making a substantial cash contribution to the cause. He has also autographed a number of the book-plates issued by the Library War Council which will be placed in every book purchased with the President's money.

That war is to be known as War Library Week, when the big drive for \$1,000,000 for the establishment of these libraries is to be made, but President Wilson, by anticipating the big drive, has thus become the first actual contributor to the library fund.

NEW HAVEN PLANS FOR SHIPPING DAYS

Increased car efficiency and regularity of handling less than carload is the object of the New Haven Railroad, which announces that it will discontinue in part on Oct. 1 the practice of accepting less than carload freight indiscriminately at any hour of the day for all destinations. The officials of the company have worked out a practicable arrangement governing the acceptance, handling and forwarding of L. C. L. business whereby this service will be materially improved. Under the new plan, which has been under consideration for several months, the business of the shipper, the consignee and the company will be facilitated and the accumulation of L. C. L. freight at the different freight houses and transfer points will be largely prevented. This plan is known as the "shipping day" arrangement.

MEADVILLE MASONS HOLD CENTENNIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia Bureau

MEADVILLE, Pa.—Celebration of the centennial anniversary of the establishment of Freemasonry in Crawford County is being held at the Masonic Temple here today. Special exercises of a historic nature are planned for in the afternoon, followed by a banquet. In the evening the Meadville lodges are to receive a Grand Visitation from the Right Worshipful Grand Master of Pennsylvania, Col. Louis A. Watres of Scranton, and other officers of the Grand Lodge of the State.

SPAIN TO GET NO MORE UNITED STATES GOLD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Flat embargo on American gold exports to Spain has been put into effect by the United States Government. Fear of a leak into Germany via Spain has led federal reserve officials to reject practically all applications for gold shipments to that country. Since President Wilson's embargo proclamation last month, no American coin or bullion has been sent to Spain except those consignments already on vessels.

FARM LAND AT HIGH PRICE
PORTLAND, Ore.—The highest price ever received for wheat land in this section, says a dispatch to the Oregonian from Pendleton, was paid by Frank Carl to William McBride for 320 acres on the Umatilla reservation. The price was \$200 an acre.

USE OF MORE SEA FOOD URGED

United States Bureau of Fisheries Seeks Greater Consumption for the Conservation of Beef, Mutton and Pork

Calling public attention to new sea foods, with an object of conserving the supply of beef, mutton and pork, a recent bulletin of the United States Bureau of Fisheries urges an increased consumption of fish.

At this time when the food conservation agencies of both State and nation are urging increasing use of fish as a substitute for the meats needed by the armed forces of the United States, the officials at the bureau believe that a steadier demand throughout the entire week would bring better, fresher and cheaper fish food to the public.

During the "fish week" of the food facts bureau of the Boston Women's City Club the attendance at the bureau averaged about 275 a day. Thousands of recipes for preparing fish were given to those who attended the lectures on preparation of fish. In addition a correspondingly large number of inquiries were received by mail and answered either by a recipe book or a letter giving the necessary facts.

Any plea of a fish shortage is discounted by many fish dealers, who point out the difference between a general fish shortage and a shortage of mackerel or other particular kind. For some time the fish trade has been urging a greater consumption of different kinds of fish rather than an increased demand for some one variety. They say that if the public would become accustomed to ordering several different kinds of fish throughout the week, instead of specializing on mackerel, cod and swordfish, the business would be helped. That there is actually no shortage of any sort is borne out by the steady arrival of enormous quantities throughout the summer and also by the correspondingly large quantities stored in the freezers along the Cape and in Boston.

Included in the bulletins from the Bureau of Fisheries are the following statements: "Eat fresh fish if you are near the sources of fresh fish—but pay for fish rather than for long-distance transportation. Consume your locally caught fishes."

"Eat salt fish wherever you are. If you eat meat for breakfast, make it salt herring, salt mackerel, or other salt fish. Salt fish is good eating if properly prepared for the table. Write for recipes."

"Eat smoked fish. There is nothing better than fish prepared by this old-fashioned method. Smoked herring, smoked eels, smoked bowfin, smoked carp. The last three mentioned are just being introduced. Make them go. Write for recipes for preparing smoked fish."

"Don't let Friday be the only fish day. Don't stand back on disagreeable names or ungainly appearances. Prepared is an expensive luxury. A shark would not taste better if called by another name—it tastes good as it is. Carp is good eating and nutritious. Look out for new fish. They

are coming. Bowfin, grayfish, burbot, goosefish, shark, skates, sablefish, grouper.

Another circular is addressed to the fish trade and queries "Why Don't People Eat More Fish?" It goes on to say: "Many people say they cannot get fish in first-class condition. They say they cannot get the varieties—especially the new ones—they want."

"Do you keep your fish ice-cold at all times? Are there flies in your shop? Is your shop spotlessly clean? Do you advise your customers about fish; what kinds to buy, and when, how to portect and cook them? Are you trying to introduce new fish to them? Are you laboring to make every day a fish day?"

"You never had a better chance to help your business and your country. But you must show the clean shop, sell the perfectly fresh fish, and give your customers the benefit of your knowledge and experience."

Fish dealers say they want to take advantage of the increased demand for sea food to introduce new varieties and to make fish more popular with the public. Householders point out to the fish dealer that the four or five profits which are attached to every pound of fish handled at the South Boston fish pier make an unnecessary burden for the public to bear. The dealers are told that a good experiment to try, which, so far as is known, has not been attempted with other commodities, would be to reduce the price and increase the sales and in this way accomplish their end to make fish more popular.

Sentiment for two fish days a week is rapidly growing among the dealers, although the Food Facts Bureau believes that a demand, spread evenly throughout the week, as in the case of meat, would suit the consumer as well as the retailer better. D. F. Ward, a Boston wholesaler, has just completed a canvass among New England and New York fish dealers to determine what plan would be the best to increase the consumption of fish. Practically all uphold the "two days a week" plan, he says.

Consumers would benefit by this plan, dealers say, as the fish would undoubtedly be fresher. In Boston, the fish supply is, naturally, fresher than at the inland points, although prices are not appreciably lower. But if two main shipments a week were planned for the State or section, the consumer would be more likely to receive his fresh fish than if, as under present arrangements, the dealer carries most of his stock on one day.

Business arrangements would be better under the proposed plan, it is claimed, because the equal distribution of the demand would afford a continuous better service. It is explained that the "fish week" in Boston was not so much to increase the immediate consumption of fish but to show to the people the many edible sorts of sea food and how to prepare them. Since the food conservation movement has emphasized the increased consumption of fish as an excellent way of aiding the movement, sales have increased in Boston, say dealers. With this increased demand, dealers urge that it be more evenly spread throughout the week and ask that the public become accustomed to eating fish two or more times a week to aid the industry.

INDIANA APPLE SHOW

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Indiana Horticultural Society has announced, says the News, that the Indiana apple show will be held in the new Coliseum at Evansville Nov. 21 to 27.

SUGAR NEEDED BY THE FRENCH

Mr. Hoover Asks People of United States to Divide Available Stocks—New Crop Will Replace Exports Required

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, issued a statement today, in which he appealed to the American people to allow the French Government to export from the United States 100,000 tons of sugar during the next month. His statement was made as a response to an appeal recently made by the French Government. Mr. Hoover calls attention to the fact that this country will be supplied with an ample amount of sugar until January, when the new West Indian crop becomes available. Mr. Hoover's statement follows:

"We have received a request from the French Government that we allow them to export from the United States 100,000 tons of sugar during the next month, and probably more at a later period.

"Our own situation is that we have just sufficient sugar to maintain our normal consumption until the 1st of January, when the new West Indian crop becomes available to all.

"Our consumption is at the rate of 90 pounds per person per year—a little under four ounces per day per person.

"The French people are on a ration of sugar equal to only 21 pounds per annum per person—or at the rate of less than one single ounce per day per person—a little more than the weight of a silver dollar each day.

"The English and Italian rations are also not over one ounce per day.

"The French people will be entirely without sugar for over two months if we refuse to part with enough from our stocks to keep them supplied with even this small allowance, as it is not available from any other quarter.

"Sugar even to a greater amount than the French ration is a human necessity. If our people will reduce by one-third their purchases and consumption of candy and of sugar for other uses than preserving fruit, which we do not wish to interfere with, we can save the French situation.

"In the interest of the French people, and of the loyalty we owe them to divide our food in the maintenance of our common cause, I ask the American people to do this. It is unthinkable that we refuse their request." (Signed) HERBERT HOOVER.

ALLEGED DYNAMITER REMANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—In spite of the fact that Minette, whom he professed to fear, has been arrested, Joseph Tremblay still refused to give evidence when brought before Judge Lanclot on Saturday. He was remanded for eight days more in connection with the Cartierville outrage, and is likely to remain in jail until he decides to tell what he knows of the dynamiting. Inspector Giroux said on Sunday that no further arrests had been made either of dynamiters or of anticensorshipist orators.

Mandel Brothers CHICAGO

Last days of the September homefurnishing sales

Rounding out a month of remarkable value-giving with extraordinary offerings in every selling section catering to the home—the low prices in sharp contrast to the current high costs of every manufactured product.

Oriental Rugs—Chinese, Turkish and Persian—

direct importation from our representative in the far east—the prices incredibly low

Oriental for living rooms, library, hall or den—extra rugs, hearth rugs and runners—a wealth of wonderful weaves.

Weave	Size	Regular price	Special price
Chinese	9x12	\$450	\$310
Chinese	9x12	\$435	\$310
Chinese	9x12	\$450	\$285
Chinese	9x12	\$385	\$290
Chinese	9x12	\$385	\$280

Weave	Size	Regular price	Special price
Chinese	10x14.2	\$245	\$180
Isphahan	10x13.4	\$375	\$275
Corivan	10.4x13.5	\$375	\$270
Corivan	10.9x12.9	\$250	\$180
Isphahan	10x13.1	\$350	\$250



Weave	Size	Regular price	Special price
Sarouk	10.3x13.5	\$525	\$345
Sarouk	8.2x11.10	\$375	\$260
Sarouk	8.10x11.11	\$450	\$340
Sarouk	8.9x12	\$450	\$335
Kirman	9x11.6	\$325	\$180
Kirman	8.8x11.7	\$275	\$175

Weave	Size	Regular price	Special price
Kirman	9.2x11.8	\$300	\$165
Mahal	8.4x12.4	\$155	\$115
Mahal	8.3x12.4	\$225	\$160
Mahal	9.10x12	\$200	\$130
M-hal	8.10x12	\$140	\$97
M-hal	9x12	\$140	\$97

SIoux CHIEF IS WAR ADVOCATE

Charging Bear Sends His Son and Grandson to Fight Against the Germans and for the Great White Father at Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

FORT YATES, N. D.—Charging Bear, the great Sihaspa Teton, chief of the Sioux nation, and great-grandfather of the Sioux nation, has sent his son and grandson to fight against the Germans and for the Great White Father at Washington.

"When I was a boy, I led my people to war against the Crows. I came back with many scalps. War is not a pretty thing, but an honorable war is glorious. There are times when a man must fight."

"Today we are as one with our white brothers. I am sending my son and my grandson across the Great Water to fight the battles of my people's brothers. The war is a good war. The Germans are a bad people. They are more terrible in war than we ever were. If we are to have peace, they must be beaten. I am glad that my people can go. They will not be cowardly; they will not bring scorn on the name of their tribe."

"Long has it been since we have seen the war dance or heard the war whoop, but our old men do not forget, and the young men have learned. The Sioux never fought an unjust war; they never fought but to hold their own, and then they fought to win. And so my young men will fight for the Great White Father at Washington in this war."

Charging Bear, who long ago adopted the name of John Grass, is recognized as possibly the greatest statesman the Sioux ever have produced. As early as 1868, John Grass was preaching peace and pointing to the inevitable victory of the whites, with whom he advocated treaties in preference to war. He assisted in negotiating the Black Hills treaty with Red Cloud in 1868, and he consistently opposed the agitation of Sitting Bull, the medicine man, in the early '70s, even after the whites had set this treaty to naught in the wild rush for Black Hills gold. To Grass, must be given credit for the final successful treaty which General Sherman effected with the Indians, and to the complete restoration of peace following the Custer massacre in 1876, since when, except for the "Messiah Craze," in 1890, which culminated in the slaughter of Sitting Bull by Indian police of his own tribe, the Sioux have proven among the most orderly and most progressive of the nation's wards.

Charging Bear's last war council was held in the doorway of the home which the United States Government built for him years ago, in recognition of his services to the whites. There were present, besides Lieutenant-Colonel Settle of the regular army, Captain Welch of the national guard, Capt. Leonard S. Hughes of Ft. Logan, Colo., and a number of other officers of the Federal and State troops, who had driven 200 miles from Bismarck to meet the aged chieftain. Grass' grandson, Albert Grass, an enlisted man of company 1, acted as interpreter.

COLORADO PRISON INMATES DECREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DENVER, Col.—Colorado's prison population is perceptibly shrinking, admittedly due to the fact that the sale and manufacture of liquor is no longer permitted in this State. Cell house No. 2 at the State Penitentiary at Canon City has been closed. In former days it housed 154 prisoners. There are today 620 inmates of the penitentiary, against 849 prisoners a year ago last January, when prohibition went into effect in Colorado, a reduction exceeding 25 per cent in less than two years.

Warden Tynan says that the absence of liquor traffic alone is responsible for this remarkable decrease. The action of the Legislature last January in limiting the importations of liquor and requiring registration of each shipment has served to hasten the depletion process. Especially notable is the dwindling of the inmate list which was formerly made up of individuals drifting into Colorado from surrounding dry states. Many floaters from the liquor-selling regions formerly ended up in the Colorado penitentiary.

Nearly 300 members of the present prisoner list are engaged in roadmaking. Due to the successful use of this class of labor and the demand therefore, the prison authorities are pushing the honor system to the utmost limit, placing men on the road gang who in former times would scarcely have been trusted that far.

Accommodations at the State Penitentiary are such that every man has a separate cell.

THE PESTER LLOYD'S 'REPLY TO THE PUBLIC'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BUDAPEST, Hungary (via Berne).—The Pester Lloyd recently published the following significant article under the heading of "A Reply to the Public."

"It is a very great mistake for anyone to suppose that the different peace declarations and indirect offers of peace made by the Central Powers are addressed to the hostile governments. The Central Powers know very well

that the hostile governments now in power can conclude no drawn peace, for that would be against their personal interest. For three years they have spun for their peoples such a web of lies, and have professed such an entirely unfounded confidence in victory, in the face of a wild sacrifice of men and money, that, in the event of a drawn peace, the rage of the peoples would at the very least render them politically extinct. These men, therefore, have but one interest: to continue the war at any price. The Central Powers know that quite well, and their whole endeavor is therefore directed toward enlightening the hostile peoples as to the real situation.

"The hostile peoples may learn from our peace offers that we are ready at any moment for an honorable drawn peace, and if we succeed in persuading them of this it will become impossible for the hostile governments to keep up enthusiasm for the war and secure continued readiness for further useless sacrifice. Then the present governments will be swept away like spray before the wind, and we shall make our peace with the hostile peoples."

"It is therefore quite untrue that the choice lies with us. We have to go on conquering, and at the same time to enlighten the hostile peoples from time to time as to the fact that, despite all further victories, we are always ready for a peace honorable for all parties. It is the hostile peoples who have to choose between the reality we offer them, and the fantastic travesty, devoid of real foundation, offered them by their present governments."

PANAMA CANAL LOSES OFFICERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, C. Z.—Only four high military officers have been left in the service of the Panama Canal since the outbreak of the war. They are Colonel Harding, Colonel Howard, Colonel Truby and Major Dillon. All others have been called for active military duty.

Recent promotions have affected several of the officers stationed here, three of whom—Edwards, Plummer, and Cronkite—have been made major-generals. Adding these to Major-Generals Goethals, Gorgas and Seibert, the Isthmus has thus been the scene of the labors of six of the major-generals in the new army.

Governor Harding has followed the policy of promoting civilian employees of the canal who have risen from the ranks to responsible positions whenever the places have become open and he had men qualified to fill them. This policy, needless to say, has been popular among the employees. It has also secured men for the positions thoroughly conversant with local conditions.

ANTHRACITE BUREAU MAKES STATEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Various statements have appeared that certain sections of the country had been discriminated against in the distribution of anthracite during the present year. Some of the most emphatic of these complaints have come from New England, New York City and Philadelphia. A reply is found in a statement authorized by the Anthracite Bureau of Information, that the shipments to all three of these particular markets for the first seven months of this year show a marked increase over the corresponding period in 1916.

For New England, the shipments (practically all of domestic sizes) from January to July, inclusive, amounted to 5,436,163 long tons, against 4,996,420 in 1916, the increase being 8 per cent. The shipments to New York harbor increased from 11,325,306 tons to 12,275,024, a gain of 8.4 per cent, while those to Philadelphia increased from 3,725,948 to 4,385,619 tons, or about 17 per cent. Owing to the complications in the Great Lakes navigation during the early part of the summer, and also to the late opening of navigation, the shipments to and through Buffalo and Erie show a decrease of a little less than 1 per cent. Though slightly less than in 1916, the shipments to the two lake ports in 1917 were fully half a million tons in excess of what they were in 1916.

In spite of a labor shortage of approximately 25,000 men, says the bureau, production of anthracite during the first eight months of 1917, by reason of the steady operation of the collieries, has exceeded any previous record for the same period in the history of the region, the quantity shipped to market up to Sept. 1, this year, amounting to 51,405,341 tons, against the previous high record for the same period in 1913 of 45,709,606 tons. Compared with 1916, the shipments of anthracite this year have shown an increase of more than 7,000,000 tons, and for the first eight months of 1917 were nearly 1,500,000 tons more than in the first nine months of last year.

MANUFACTURERS TO FORM A COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEWARK, N. J.—The active heads of large manufacturing interests are planning to organize the Manufacturers Council of New Jersey, at a meeting to be held on Sept. 27. The object will be to establish definite policies of frequent conference and to spread the decisions among the purchasers of New Jersey manufactured articles. The plan will include an effort to reach industrial employees so that they may express their views. The organizers say that war conditions have made this move necessary, and that peace will further prove its advisability.

DESERT TROOPS MAKE DISCOVERY NEAR BEERSHEBA

Australian Soldiers Find Remains of Ancient Church and Beautiful Mosaic Pavement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—In a dispatch written "near Gaza," Mr. W. T. Massey gives an account of absorbing interest of the finding by Australian troops of the remains of an ancient Christian church and a beautiful mosaic pavement.

The latest discovery was made at Shellal, he writes, between Beersheba and Khan Yunus. Thus the church was on the main road from Jerusalem to Egypt, the road the Ethiopian eunuch took when he met Philip and was baptised. Shellal in Arabic means "bubbling springs." Perhaps it was at these springs, which today give abundant water for our troops, that he was baptised. The hill on which the church was built was originally much larger, but heavy rains of centuries have washed the sides away. Hence the break in the inscription, which would now stretch over the edge of the hill.

In their intervals of fighting and marching, over desert and plain, the men of the Desert Column have found no subject of discussion more interesting than this ancient floor, and the meaning of the allegories in mosaic has formed the theme of many a talk in bivouac after the day's work was done. Is it surprising that the soldiers, who are fighting for ideals which had their birth in this cradle of Christianity, this discovery has served to put a keen edge on their desire to see more of the land of the Bible?

When we were making ready for an advance on Gaza, Mr. Massey continues, the A. P. M. of the Anzac Mounted Division (Captain Jordan) went up a high mound which dominated the oldest crossing of the Wadi Guzze, and he found the Turks, in digging a trench around the summit and making a machine-gun emplacement, had revealed the edge of the mosaic. He made sure a large platform existed, and then some officers and men got to work on the hilltop, and after removing some six feet of soil and debris, they cleared a mosaic floor measuring some 27 feet by 18 feet.

The floor remained exposed till photographs, drawings in color and notes could be taken of it, and after due deliberation as to the best means of removing it the task of lifting began.

After describing the care with which the pavement was lifted under the direction of the Rev. W. Maitland Woods and the difficulties and trials that attended the process, Mr. Massey goes on:

The inscription on that portion of it which has survived the wrecking work of rains, has been translated by Mr. A. H. Smith of the department of Graeco-Roman antiquities, British Museum, to read thus: "X (sign of the cross). This temple with spacious (? foundations) was built by our most holy (bishop or similar title) and most pious George—in the year 622 according to—(?) the year of Gaza?"

The era of Gaza commenced B. C. 61, which would give the date of the church as A. D. 561. Another possible era is that of Bostra, then the date of the church would be A. D. 727. The Rev. Maitland Woods says the inscription elaborated would read something like this: "X And so he contributed generously to the building of this church here; he who was the most saintly of us all, and the most beloved of God, George was his name, and (the building was) erected in the 622nd year after (the Roman foundation of the city of Gaza)."

The rest of the story Mr. Massey tells in the words of Chaplain Maitland Woods:

"We know little of St. George of Cappadocia, the patron Saint of England, except that he was a soldier, a Roman soldier, and that he was converted to Christianity in Palestine, which, at the time of the building of this church at Shellal, was the radiating center of Christianity up to 639 A. D. when Arab Muhammadanism swept like a fire over the country. The mosaic itself, so far as design is concerned, is animated by a classic gaiety which savors somewhat of a recent Greek mythology. The subject is from the words: 'I am the true Vine, ye are the branches.' The vine grows from a most beautiful amphora, designed in many colored marbles, which must have been imported from east and west. It entwines in its circles many animals, all of which, with two exceptions, are making an obeisance to a central chalice, which is the chef d'oeuvre of the designer. It is possible that each animal represents some settlement in this district which had embraced Christianity, as the lion now stands for England, the eagle for Russia, and so on."

"Elijah was fed by Ravens," but were the tribe who brought him food Bedouins, who were known as the Raven tribe, and who would be anxious to feed a holy man in solitude? This idea, I believe, is now gaining ground. A rabbit in the top left-hand corner is being chased by a red hound. Perhaps this is to represent a tribe which had refused to become Christian. In front of the east end, where the altar would be, is a fish cut in half, one half in one panel, the other in another. Dagon was the fish god of the Philistines; does this mean his destruction? There are many other designs, among them a large basket of flowers carried on four handles, and a basket of fruit with birds pecking at it."

This mosaic and the remains of the saint, recovered from destruction by waters washing away the hill, are now in many cases packed away at a spot far from the scene of battle. They will, some time after peace is declared, find a safe repository in a city where they will be appreciated. It is to be hoped the generations who will admire the beautiful designs and will have a reverence for all they stand for, will also remember how the empire's fighting men saved them for posterity.

SOCIALISTS HEAR LA FOLLETTE

TOLEDO, O.—Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin addressed a large gathering here in the Coliseum under the auspices of "The People's Church," made up of Socialists headed by Prof. Scott Nearing.

He declared that his remarks in St. Paul had been misconstrued and that he had been deliberately misquoted throughout the country, and, further, stated: "I am one citizen of the United States who is ready to go against the wall to preserve democracy."

Mr. La Follette is quoted as saying that the President of the United States had swayed Congress to such an extent that the declaration of war was not the representative opinion of a democratic Government. He advocated war in defense only, and in case of aggression to submit the question to the people in the form of a referendum.

ARGENTINA IN MONEY QUARREL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Argentina's finances have gotten into such a serious mess that there is now an open quarrel between the President and his Cabinet on the one hand and the two houses of Congress on the other, each blaming the other for the present state of affairs. The Government has been subjected to criticism of late by both houses of Congress, one of the charges being that the Government had violated the charter of the bank of the nation by drawing many millions of pesos in excess of the amount authorized. The Senate asked the Minister of Finance to promise that such a thing should not be repeated, to which the Minister replied that the Government would have recourse to the procedure again, if circumstances made it necessary. The matter has been brought to a head by the efforts of the Government to raise 200,000,000 pesos due on loans which mature in September.

RAILWAY POINTS

Members of the Fifth Royal Highlanders of Canada, occupying four Pullman sleepers, arrived at North Station over the Boston & Maine at 7:30 o'clock this morning en route from Montreal.

Jesse A. Norton, electro-pneumatic switchman at tower No. 1, South Station accompanied by Mrs. Norton, is spending a leave of absence at Vinal Haven, Me.

Lasselle College students, occupying reserved Pullman sleepers, arrived at South Station over the Boston & Albany this morning en route from Chicago.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine has arranged to extend season service to Bethlehem, Maplewold, Intervale and Fabvans until Oct. 6.

The New Haven furnished special service from South Station to Providence and return last evening for the accommodation of the Swedish Glee Club.

John Talbot, track supervisor of the terminal division Boston & Maine, is installing two new tracks in passenger storage yard No. 3.

To take care of New York to Boston Pullman travel this morning the New Haven attached 18 extra sleepers to all Shore Line trains.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine will attach special coaches to the St. John Express from North Station at 7:30 o'clock tonight for a party of lumbermen en route to Masudis, Me.

John Thomas, Boston & Albany passenger conductor, is spending a leave of absence at Sebago Lake, Me.

The maintenance of way department of the Boston & Albany is installing new steel rails west of tower 8, Brookline.

PLAN TO UNIONIZE CITY MEN

Plans to unionize all employees of the City of Boston, so that they will be identified with their respective branch of union workers, will be discussed on Nov. 4, it was announced yesterday at a meeting of the Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Teamsters' Union, Local 149, in the Wells Memorial Building, Boston. Several conferences between Mayor Curley and union officials are expected to take place before the large meeting when definite action is hoped for.

BOSTON CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Officials of the Boston Central Labor Union are to make a "whirlwind" campaign through Greater Boston tonight, urging the defeat of those members of last year's Massachusetts Legislature who voted against the so-called "pure food bill," according to an announcement at the meeting yesterday of the C. L. U.

BARRACKS ON COLLEGE CAMPUS

DAYTON, O.—The state emergency board has appropriated \$80,000 which will be used in erecting barracks on the campus at Ohio State University to care for 400 student army aviators, says a Columbus dispatch to the News. Of this amount \$55,000 will be used for the construction of a laboratory building for the aviators and for the building of a machine gun range.

MISSISSIPPI WHEAT YIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—A 60-acre wheat field owned by Walter Clark at Clarksdale, Miss., in a State sometimes considered a poor wheat State, has produced 49 bushels to the acre this year.

CORPORATIONS GET CHARTERS

Certificates to Do Business Given by Massachusetts Commissioner to Companies Engaging in Wide Variety of Enterprises

Charters were granted in the past week to the following new Massachusetts corporations:

Doane Automatic Machine Company, Springfield—Capital, \$50,000; president and treasurer, C. Lee Straub, Springfield; clerk, Robert C. Cooley, Springfield.

Gem Manufacturing Company, Boston—Metal specialties; capital, \$25,000; president, Frederick W. Dunn, Seaboard; treasurer, Miriam S. Scullard, Wakefield; clerk, George M. Faulkner, Brighton.

Smart Set Shop, Inc., Cambridge—Capital, \$20,000; treasurer, Richard C. Cambridge; clerk, Julia Pearson, Concord Junction.

Essex Shoe Company, Lynn—Capital, \$10,000; president, Isaac Mendelsohn, Lynn; treasurer, Benjamin Marshall, Lynn; clerk, Joseph Mendelsohn, Lynn.

Ashland Warehousing Company, Ashland—Capital, \$100,000; president, Charles C. Buckman, Wakeley; treasurer and clerk, Charles J. Miller, Malden.

Reading Laundry Company, Inc., Attleboro—Capital, \$10,000; president, treasurer and clerk, Benjamin J. Reading, Attleboro.

Hotel DeWitt Company, Webster—Capital, \$20,000; president, Daniel L. Shea, Webster; treasurer, Joseph Thompson, Webster; clerk, Francis E. Cassidy, Webster.

Middlesex Publishing Company, Medford—Capital, \$500; president, Samuel E. Medford; treasurer, Ephraim B. Thorndike, Medford; clerk, Edward E. Elder, Medford.

Springfield Invalid Lifter Company, Springfield—Capital, \$25,000; president, Julius Ewig, Springfield; treasurer, Frederick Kattler, Springfield; clerk, Alfred C. Fairbanks, Springfield.

Capital Chemical Company, Chelsea—Capital, \$10,000; president, James A. Palmer, Chelsea; treasurer, Philip Castleman, Chelsea; clerk, Samuel M. "Charley" Castleman, Chelsea.

Francis A. Nicholls & Co., Inc., Boston—Publishers; capital, \$50,000; president and clerk, Francis A. Nicholls, Boston; treasurer, Frank M. Wyman, Boston.

Dudley Corset Company, Boston—Capital, \$5000; president, Tillie Perlman, Roxbury; treasurer, Gussie Scholl, Roxbury; clerk, Joseph Scholl, Roxbury.

Bowling Arms and Munitions Company, Boston—Capital, \$100,000; president and clerk, Thomas A. Bowers, Brookline; treasurer, Charles W. Poole, Cranston, R. I.

Walker, Military Ring Company, Cambridge—Jewelry; capital, \$2000; president, Howard H. Walker, Cambridge; treasurer, George W. McDow, Watertown; clerk, Rudolph R. Jacques, Boston.

Hygrade Lamp Company, Salem—Capital, \$300,000; president, Edward J. Poor, Seaboard; treasurer, Frank A. Poor, Danvers; clerk, Walter E. Poor, Salem.

Atlantic Transportation Company, Boston—Shipping; capital, \$25,000; president, Charles C. Puckman, Wellesley; treasurer, G. Robert J. Boggs, Brookline; clerk, Charles P. Hutchins, Quincy.

The Italian Workmen's Cooperative Association, Inc., Leominster—Capital, \$5000; president, Loretto Tozzi; treasurer, Paul Maniscalco; clerk, Loretto Mazzola, all of Leominster.

Essex Beverage Company, Lynn—Capital, \$25,000; president and treasurer, John T. O'Donnell, Middleton; clerk, P. Frank McCann, Chelsea.

Chelsea Foundry Company, Chelsea—Capital, \$25,000; president, Edward P. Maguire, Brookline; treasurer and clerk, Morris M. Brookfield, Chelsea.

Framingham Screen Works, Boston—Capital, \$5000; president, George C. Colt, Winchester; treasurer, Harry H. Marshall, Wellesley; clerk, Albert P. Pond, Arlington.

The Fox Theatres Company of Lynn—Capital, \$5000; president, Simon Frankel, Lynn; treasurer, Max L. Pixby, Salem; clerk, Robert M. Heller, Salem.

The Murray Lunch, Inc., Chelsea—Capital, \$4000; president, Murray J. Root, West Springfield; treasurer, Samuel Weiner, Chelsea; clerk, I. Robert Albert, Chelsea Falls.

Holyoke Cash Wholesale Grocery Company, Holyoke—Capital, \$20,000; president, Wojciech Sigda, Holyoke; treasurer, Joseph A. Kiesel, Holyoke; clerk, Joseph Kiesel, Holyoke.

Boston-Norfolk Company, Boston—Sea foods; capital, \$10,000; president, James S. Foley, East Providence, R. I.; treasurer, William C. Atwood, Brookline; clerk, Francis C. Holbrook, Malden.

LEATHER FOR CIVILIAN USE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Army Council has released for civilian use a quantity of sole leather previously held for military purposes. The release of this leather is made under certain conditions which will eliminate the possibility of its being subject to profiteering. Owing to the extent of the demands of the Government for leather, it has been possible for the requirements of the War Department to be met at special prices.

which show a considerable reduction on the ruling market prices for similar grades of leather. The Government has, after negotiation with the tanning trade, arrived at an agreement whereby such leather as is now released by the War Department for sale to the civilian trade will be sold by tanners at prices not more than 2d. per pound in excess of the prices paid for such leather for War Department contracts. Arrangements have also been made with factors and merchants to secure a limitation of their profits on such leather. These conditions are embodied in an order of the Army Council of Aug. 16, 1917. This order contains provisions framed to secure that the price at which this leather reaches the boot manufacturer or repairer bears a definite relation to the price at which it is sold by the tanners, and such dealings as tend to enhance these prices are prohibited.

CERTIFICATES OF \$5 TO BE ISSUED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary McAdoo has announced that every town and city in the United States will have on sale soon a share of the \$2,000,000,000 worth of war savings certificates, just authorized by Congress. Mr. McAdoo states that the certificates will be in denominations as low as \$5 and that they are to bear 4 per cent interest and will mature in five years. It is understood that they will be issued in blocks from time to time, beginning as quickly as plans can be completed.

A campaign to bring the value of this form of investment to the attention of the people is to be conducted by a special committee appointed by Secretary McAdoo. This committee is to consist of Frank A. Vanderlip, New York, chairman; Frederick A. Delano, Chicago, member of the Federal Reserve Board; Henry Ford, Detroit; Eugene Meyers Jr., Mrs. George Bass, Chicago, and Charles L. Paine, Boston.

"It is proposed," Mr. McAdoo has stated, "to develop the plans in such a way that savings may be made through the purchase of stamps of small denominations which can be carried in books issued for the purpose and accumulated until a sufficient amount has been saved to purchase a war saving certificate. The Government will redeem these war certificates at any time before maturity upon request of the holder, allowing interest at a less rate than 4 per cent."

"This will give every man, woman and child in America, no matter how small his means, the opportunity to do something to help the Government."

WAR "CHAIN LETTER" STARTED FOR FUNDS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A campaign designed to raise funds for the Government by the chain-letter system has been started with an anonymous contributor in Brooklyn, N. Y., who signs himself "Paul Revere's Ghost."

The recipient of a letter from him or from his follower is urged to send unused postage stamps to President Wilson, and to write to his friends a request that they, too, should do the same, so that a postage stamp fund may be created whereby the Administration may finance the war.

The letter reads as follows:

Dear Friend—I bought some postage stamps, and sent them to President Wilson with the following note: "Mr. President—I paid the price of these stamps, and now send the stamps themselves, as a 'mite' contributed to Uncle Sam's War Fund—I shall ask others to contribute too, and to ask still others in their turn, so that a continuing 'chain' of 'mite' contributors may be heard from. As many will give their lives, we ought to give our money, instead of merely 'investing' it."

I hope you will (now) buy some stamps and mail them to "President Wilson, The White House, Washington, D. C., with a similar note, and then mail a copy of this 'chain letter' to each of three (or more) friends. (Please mail postal, reporting action, to "366 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.")

Please don't break the chain"! !

PAUL REVERE'S GHOST

Write to as many friends as possible. If each one who receives this "chain letter" will, within two days, "send stamps" and then get a copy of this letter to each of three or more friends, then—within 33 days of the starting of this "chain"—more than 64,500 "mites" will have been contributed.

THIS IS CAMP LIBRARY WEEK

Only Six Days to Give a Million Dollars for a Million Books for a Million Fighting Men

The Library War Council of the American Library Association, appointed by the Secretary of War, will buy books, build and maintain libraries at 32 Training Camps and Cantonments for U. S. Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen at home and abroad. The Library must follow the soldier with its sane, recreational and promotional influences.

New England's share is \$380,000; Massachusetts' share is \$200,000; Boston's \$50,000.

WE MUST GIVE AND GIVE AND GIVE, THEN SMILE, AND GIVE AGAIN.

Simply leave money at or send to the Public Library or any of its branches or any bank. Make checks payable to "Library War Council."

FRANK A. VANDERLIP, National City Bank, New York, Chairman National Library War Council.

CHAS. F. D. BELDEN, Chairman Mass. Free Library Commission, Divisional Director, W. F. KENNEY, President Trustees Boston Public Library, Chairman Boston Library War Council.

JAMES D. HENDERSON, Chairman Campaign Committee.

WILLIAM A. GASTON, National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Treasurer Boston Library War Council.

PRODUCTION SEEN AS ANSWER TO COAL PROBLEM

No Shortage at Present, but Miners Should Work Longer, Says an Alabama Operator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—"There is no shortage of coal. Stimulate production and you have the answer to coal problems. If miners would work 3½ days each week, the operators would be abundantly able to take care of every demand made upon them in the southern territory."

These statements of fact are gleaned from a recent interview given by George B. McCormack, president of the Alabama Coal Operators Association, to a Birmingham newspaper. Apropos of the advice of Dr. H. A. Garfield to the people of the United States—in effect, "conserve the coal supply by keeping your houses cool," Mr. McCormack declared that Dr. Garfield should, in his opinion, stimulate production.

"There is a sufficiency of coal," he said. "But, despite abnormal demand and abundant transportation facilities, operators can do no more than fill contracts entered into months and months ago. There is everywhere a shortage of labor, this despite the fact that present wages are more attractive than have ever been paid before."

Illustrating this point, Mr. McCormack declared that Alabama could dispose of 50 per cent more coal than it is presently producing, and that in the mines of the district not more than 75 per cent of normal labor is engaged in work.

"The miners have not returned to work," said Mr. McCormack, "that is, in the accepted phrase. As I have said, we are able, and only with great effort, to fill our contractual obligations. If the miners of the Birmingham district would work 3½ days per week the operators would be abundantly able to take care of every demand made on them by this territory and territory tributary to this district."

"I have not estimated the average number of days the miners at present are working. It is true, however, that we cannot supply urgent demands of those who are without contracts. For instance, no

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

W. H. Biggar, K. C., who has been appointed vice-president and general counsel in charge of all legal matters pertaining to the Grand Trunk railway system, is an Upper Canada College graduate. He was called to the Ontario bar in 1880, was Mayor of Belleville in 1888 and 1889, elected to the Ontario Legislature in 1890, and created King's Counsel in 1899. He is also vice-president and director of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Lieutenant-General de Cenninck, commanding the sixth division of the Belgian Army, has recently been appointed Minister for War in the Belgian Cabinet. At the outbreak of war, Lieutenant-General de Cenninck was colonel chief of section in the general staff, and in September, 1914, he was promoted general and given command of the brigade mixte, at Antwerp. The brigade played a notable part in the attacks of the garrison during the Battle of the Marne, thus helping to hold a large German force in Belgium. After the Battle of the Yser, General de Cenninck was given command of a division in the reorganized Belgian Army. At Steenstraet, his troops distinguished themselves, when they gallantly withstood the first German gas attack and compelled the enemy to give way. And again, when in conjunction with the French, Steenstraet and Lizerne were retaken from the Germans. In recognition of his services at that time, the French President conferred upon him the honor of commander of the Legion d'Honneur.

William C. Pitts, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, is credited by the Department of Justice with successfully prosecuting to date the plotting of the I. W. W. against the Government. Attorney-General Gregory assigned Mr. Pitts to the task some months ago. The results of his work are now beginning to appear in the raid on J. W. W. headquarters, in seizure of correspondence and incriminating evidence, and in indictments by grand juries. Mr. Pitts is an Alabamian, with high enough rank in the legal profession to have sat in the Constitutional Convention of 1901, and to have been Attorney-General of the State from 1895 to 1900. He was graduated from a Presbyterian college in Tennessee, and from the University of Alabama Law School.

Felix Frankfurter, who will be secretary of the special commission named by President Wilson to go direct from him to the Pacific Coast and negotiate terms of peace between labor and capital, is a professor in the Harvard Law School, who, as soon as the United States entered the war, went to Washington and joined the staff of Secretary Baker. He has since served the Government as special representative on important tasks and missions, conspicuously so as a fellow pilgrim with ex-Ambassador Morgenthau to Europe and Egypt, in an effort to provide relief for Jews, Syrians and other non-Turkish races penned up and starving in Palestine. Professor Frankfurter, both as a thinker and writer and as a teacher and citizen, is one of the most vital and progressive men of his race now serving the nation. His scholarly and professional record is one of unusual brilliancy and swift achievement. Graduating from the Harvard Law School, he was soon busy in the work of the federal district-attorney's office in New York, aiding in enforcing the Sherman Law and prosecuting the "trusts," notably the sugar trust. Transferred to Washington and the War Department by the desire of Secretary Stimson, he soon became one of the props for that able executive to lean upon when deciding issues of administrative law. Professor Frankfurter's record in Washington confirmed that made at Cambridge and in New York, and it was not long ere he was summoned to the law school from which he had only recently graduated, to become a professor and aid the other progressive teachers of that school in giving to contemporary and future law a more social and less individualistic conception of citizens' rights and obligations. Professor Frankfurter is singularly well informed on all phases of law as they deal with conditions of modern industry, transportation and commerce; and it is because of this fact, that he is especially able at this time to serve the Administration in connection with labor disputes.

Edward William Pou, chairman of the Committee on Rules of the United States House of Representatives, will be admired by advocates of equal suffrage for the influence he has exerted in getting his committee to report favorably on the demand that the House create a suffrage committee to which all phases of the problem may be submitted. Much pressure has been brought to bear by women's organizations to induce this decision. Mr. Pou being a North Carolinian, and from a section of the country not over hospitable to the plan to widen suffrage rights and privileges, this decision is the more significant. Mr. Pou's career is one similar to those of many of his colleagues in the national legislature who come from the South: education in the State University, choice of the profession of law and success in it, service in the State Legislature or in some State judicial position, election to Congress, and retention there as long as good service is rendered and honor maintained. Mr. Pou was born in Tuskegee, Ala., a town made well known by Booker T. Washington. His education was gained at the University of North Carolina. He entered Congress in 1902, and now presides over one of the most important committees.

Lyman Powell, president of Hobart College, in New York State, is representing both the United States and the association of college presidents of the country, in Great Britain, on a formal errand of investigation and negotiation, by which it is hoped, during the continuance of the war, and espe-

cially after it closes, to weld together more than ever before the ties between British and American educational institutions. The plan includes interchange of students and professors in colleges and universities and a "recognition" by the scholars and "intellectuals" of both peoples that they have common ideals and aims. Rev. Dr. Powell is a representative leader among the younger men of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. Prior to his election to the presidency of Hobart College, he served as professor of Christian ethics in New York University, and as a rector of churches in Northampton, Mass., and Ambler, Pa. He is a native of Delaware, and studied at Johns Hopkins University, where he specialized in history and political science. He has been a prolific writer for journals religious and secular.

Verner Zevola Reed, who is to represent capital on the special commission, with Secretary Wilson at its head, which President Wilson has named to proceed to the Far West and, as his special personal representatives, investigate and report upon the strife between capital and labor, is a resident of Denver, Colorado. He is an Ohioan, whose youth did not furnish him with much of formal education, but did give him experience in regions where mines and ranches abounded. His wealth has come from these sources, and also from control of petroleum-producing lands and management of large land reclamation and irrigation projects. These are his vocations. His dominating interests are social science, ethnology, international politics and affairs of the larger world, and upon all these topics he writes books, pamphlets and articles for the press. He has traveled much abroad, and resided in Europe for long periods. Obviously he will come to the new duty with something more than the conventional, traditional, business man's point of view of the social problem.

COAL MERCHANTS PROTEST NEW ORDER

LONDON, England.—At a meeting of the London Coal Merchants Committee at Cannon Street Hotel a strong protest was made against the Coal Controller's household distribution order, which is to come into force on Oct. 1.

Mr. G. A. Warren, the chairman of the meeting, said that the coal merchants greatly desired an extension of one month in the time for the delivery of belated orders. The only reply to a resolution previously passed by them protesting against the order had been an amendment and extension of the order which further confused the issue. They must carry out the instructions, said Mr. Warren; or they would be coming up against the Defense of the Realm Act. Men experienced in the metropolitan trade had at once seen that the order could not be carried out. This did not mean that they were going to oppose the controller. They would try to carry out the order to the best of their ability. The coal committee, which was composed of experienced men, should have been consulted and should have worked with the controller. The metropolitan should have been divided up into districts, and they should have been appointed to carry out the distribution with the controller. Merchants were absolutely snowed under with orders. Coal consumers had far more in their cellars than they would ordinarily have had. The time for all orders to be fulfilled should be extended for at least a month, to enable them to bring their office business to a normal state. This kind of order would not do away with queues. A resolution was then moved by Mr. Smallwood (L. C. C.) and seconded by Mr. C. Rickett (Rickett, Smith & Co.) and carried unanimously, protesting against the order on the following grounds:

(1) It is entirely unnecessary, if coal can be brought to London in the allowance quantities outlined in Clause 2A of the order; (2) that having regard to the national necessity for strict economy, public expenditure of money, material and labor, the provision of offices, of a very large number of officials and clerks, and the consequent material for such unnecessary purposes, can only be regarded as regrettable waste; (3) that any attempt to force this order upon London and the metropolitan area—which alone are singled out—will be productive of great public inconvenience, complication and irritation; that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Prime Minister and the President of the Board of Trade.

NEW TROLLEY LINE PLAN IN FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—George S. Gandy and associates have given the State of Florida a bond of \$25,000 as a guarantee that, in return for a franchise grant, they will establish an interurban trolley line between this city and Tampa.

Plans of the promoters include the construction of a concrete bridge, six miles in length, across Old Tampa Bay, from which American troops embarked during the Spanish-American War. The estimated cost of the bridge is \$1,000,000 and Mr. Gandy stated that the project has been financed as soon as the bridge will begin as soon as engineers of the War Department, who are favorable to the project, give the promoters permission to span the bay.

Morey Stationery Co. STATIONERY and OFFICE SUPPLIES MAIN 147 812-814 First Avenue, SEATTLE

BY OTHER EDITORS

War Lessons for United States
DES MOINES CAPITAL.—Every traitor and every near traitor in the United States is inquiring, "What are we going to get out of this war?" Well, among other things, we are going to get a better grade of patriotism. We are going to put an end to building up foreign colonies in the United States as breeding places of treason. We are going to love every foreigner who really becomes an American, and all others we are going to ship back home. We are going to quit hiring men in banks and public offices simply because they speak foreign languages. In this way we expect to encourage the speaking of the English language.

We are not going to let men come into the United States without some kind of a bond, guaranteeing that they are not going to engage in burning property or in carrying on secret work on behalf of the country they come from. Out of this war we are going to get a new United States. We are going to hate nobody, but we are going to be prepared to fight, whenever necessary. The people of the United States are going to get more out of this war than will be returned to any other country in the world.

Time for Saving
NEW YORK TIMES.—The war is teaching American youth one important lesson, and that is the importance of special training in some art, craft or profession. The down-trodden workman, seeking vainly for employment, has been superseded by the mechanic, who has mastered his trade, and is now able to dictate his own terms to those who would hire him. It is doubtful if the present rates of compensation for work of every description have ever been equaled in New York, and still in many useful callings the demand for the highest skill is far in excess of the supply. This rule applies not only to electricians, carpenters, machinists, blacksmiths and boiler-makers, but to the learned professions as well, while unskilled manual labor is sharing in the general prosperity. Meanwhile, although the prices of food, clothing and other necessities have reached a point that takes the fine edge off the increased earnings, present conditions offer opportunities for prudent saving that no one can afford to neglect. The moment the war ends wages and salaries will begin to fall, and they probably will continue to fall until they reach a normal plane. The release of thousands of skilled men from the army will give a decided impetus to the downward movement. Every clear-headed person will see that now is the time not only to make hay, but to stow it away in the barn.

Mr. Bryan's Patriotism
NEW YORK WORLD.—There is no better rule of patriotism for the guidance of all pacifists, conscientious objectors and sticklers for the rights of free speech than that laid down by William J. Bryan in an address in Chicago. After asserting that the citizen who insists upon criticizing the war policies of the Government is "a promoter of anarchy," Mr. Bryan said: "I don't know how long the war will last, but I know that the quickest way out is straight through. Any division or discussion now would simply prolong the war and make it more costly in lives and treasure." No man hates war more bitterly than Mr. Bryan, but the war has come in spite of everything that was done to avoid it, and Mr. Bryan's way of ending it is to beat Germany as soon as possible. That is the way of all men who see straight, and Mr. Bryan is doing a great public service in bringing the issue into the open.

BILLETING OF CIVILIANS
LONDON, England.—The Central Billeting Board have issued certain rules for the guidance of the local bil-

Large, Complete New Stocks of China and Glassware

Moderately Priced Fifth Floor
Fraser-Paterson Co.
SEATTLE

THE GROTE-RANKIN Co.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

One Dollar a Week Buys

The Free Sewing Machine
Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet
Leonard Refrigerator
Victor Victrola
Columbia Grafonola

DYERS and Cleaners WEST SEATTLE LAUNDRY
CARPET CLEANING SHOE REPAIRING
"GOOD WORK"

50 Alki Avenue Phone West 258

letting committees. These provide that the committees in fixing the billeting charges shall take into account the amount paid for similar accommodation in the neighborhood by persons of a class similar to those whom it is proposed to billet. Persons shall, so far as practicable, not be billeted on the occupier of any premises who is unwilling to provide billets, or in excess of the number for which he is willing to provide, before he has been given an opportunity of submitting his objections to the committee. In the case of the following premises persons shall not be billeted on the occupier without his consent: Where the person to be billeted is a man he shall not be billeted, without the consent of the occupier, in a house in which women only are living, a house of a member of any of His Majesty's forces who is absent on duty, or the premises of any female religious community; where the person is a woman she shall not be billeted, without the consent of the occupier, in a house in which men only are living, or the premises of any male religious community. The consent of the occupier is also required in the case of bank premises, and the residences of any ambassador, minister, agent, or consul of any foreign country. An occupier is empowered to appeal to the Central Billeting Board against a decision of the local committee, by sending notice of appeal to the board by registered post within seven days of the date of the decision.

POLISH ARMY IN FRANCE

PARIS, France.—It is stated in the French press that the French Government is organizing a Polish armed force in France, intended to assist in the formation of a future Polish army. With this intention a military Franco-Polish mission has been instituted by order of the Minister of War and under the direction of General Archinard. It will be the duty of the mission to form units of the Polish army in France by means of the enlistment of volunteers. It is expected that Poles will come to France from other allied countries to take their share in fighting the common enemy. The French Government intends to come to an understanding with its allies in order that, by mutual agreement, all the Polish troops in France shall be formed into a national Polish autonomous and homogeneous army organized in conformity with the decree of the 4th of June, under the patronage of all the allied powers. In order to facilitate the organizations of the Polish Army in France, the French Government has authorized all the Poles serving in the French army, even although they may be French citizens, to enlist in the Polish army. The enlistment will, however, be of an entirely voluntary nature.

MORMONS IN MEXICO TO RETURN TO UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Of the 5000 colonists of the Mormon church who located in Mexico, only to be forced by revolutionary troubles back across the international line, not more than 500 will stay in Mexico, according to Joseph C. Bently, who has charge of the colony and who has just arrived in this city. Mr. Bently reports that only the older men of the colony with large interests in Mexico will return there because most of the young men, driven across the border, have joined the United States Army. For the last few years the mountains surrounding the settlements of the colonists have been infested with bandits, who have constantly caused much trouble, but now, according to Mr. Bently, they are gradually joining the forces of the Mexican Government and are fast disappearing. Many of the colonists will return to Utah while others will remain in Texas and other border states, Mr. Bently says.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

Registration is the important thing at most of the neighborhood houses just now. This is preliminary to the opening of classes and clubs, which will take place, for the most part, from the 1st to the 15th of October, but a few houses will not open until the 1st of November. Programs are about the same as last year, with a little more attention to relief work for the soldiers, their families and others affected by war conditions in such a way as to make assistance necessary.

North End Union has moved into its new building at 20 Parmenter Street, and is now cleaning the structure preparatory to beginning the winter's work. When the opening will take place depends upon the time when the building can be gotten in readiness, for while it is occupied there are many things still to be done to it, and the furnishing will take some time. With increased facilities, work will be on broader lines and will be extended to larger numbers than has heretofore been possible. Registration for girls will take place Tuesday. Boys will be registered early in October.

Roxbury Neighborhood House will open Oct. 1.

The day nursery of the Cottage Place Neighborhood House has been open for two weeks, and is the only activity in operation. The other work will begin early next month.

A leader having been found after a search that extended all through the summer, a group of girl scouts is to be organized at Cambridge Neighborhood House on Thursday evening.

At the request of a number of women who have not been able to join the group of women meeting in the afternoon to knit for the soldiers, an evening group is to be formed. A gift of creton samples has made it possible to provide each knitter with a bag for her work, protecting it and adding much to the gaiety of things. Odds and ends of yarn are needed by the house, for practice work by beginners, and it is hoped that such gifts will be made. The yarn will be knitted in such a way that the pieces can be joined and made into afghans for soldiers, thus serving a double purpose.

Three prizes were awarded for the children's work in the gardens by the Cambridge Grange, which held its first annual exhibit of garden produce in the English High School Building on Saturday. The children were specially invited to show their vegetables and the result has filled them with ambition for another year.

South Bay Union is to open on Oct. 15. Registration is to take place on Oct. 8.

An art department is to be added to the work of Elizabeth Peabody House this year. Louis B. Worones is to be in charge. Registration will begin on the 27th, and continue through the week.

With the return of the caddies and



The Autumn Styles from KNOX

are here for men who take care to be always correctly hatted.
Knox Hats unfailingly are correct in style, quality and value.

Distributors of Manhattan Shirts, Vassar Underwear, Interwoven Hosiery, Dr. Deibel Linen Mesh Underwear.

FREDERICK & NELSON

SEATTLE
FOR THOSE WHO CARE
1902 First Ave., SEATTLE
Office Stationery and Tin Foil Printing our Specialties

J. Webb Kitchen & Co.
Sails, Tents, Awnings, Canopies
Auto Tops, Flags, Canvas and Waterproof Goods
311 University Street, SEATTLE
Main 600

the regular fall party of the mothers class closing its summer program, the recreational season at Norfolk House Center has ceased for the year. The winter work will begin the last of October or first of November. Registration has been set for Sept. 24-25, from 4 to 6 and 7 to 9 o'clock in the afternoons and evenings.

UNIVERSITY CHANGES CAUSED BY WAR

CINCINNATI, O.—The reopening of the University of Cincinnati will find many changes which may be traced directly to the war. Fifty per cent of the students of the Engineering College have enlisted or have been drafted, and eight members of its faculty have entered service.

Several new courses have been added, among them aeronautical engineering, and compulsory military training. President Dabney is endeavoring now to secure the Government's cooperation and have a military officer direct the training. In the liberal arts college a special course is to be opened dealing with the causes and issues of the great war. All tuition fees from this course will go to the Red Cross fund. In the history courses United States history is being emphasized more than ever before. According to Dr. Ernst L. Talbert, director of admittance, the decrease in the students will approximate 250 of the upper classes, a number which cannot be made up by the incoming freshmen.

ITALO-FRENCH CLUB OPENS

ROME, Italy.—An Italian "Club of Rome and Paris" which corresponds to the French "Club of Paris and Rome" in Paris has been opened in the Corso Umberto in Rome, and the first general assembly of the new club was held under the presidency of Dora Melegari. It is hoped that this new institution will promote closer and firmer relations between France and Italy, and that it will, by bringing about greater mutual understanding and cooperation, contribute to the strength of the political alliance between the two countries. It is intended that the club, which is open for membership to both men and women, shall take part in and forward all kinds of intellectual, economic, political and social activities, of both a national and an international character. Many well-known people in the social, artistic and political worlds have joined the club, which owes its origin to the initiative of Prince Di Broglie and Signor Ferdinando Martini.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S LUGGAGE

PARIS, France.—Information has been received from Petrograd to the effect that during the journey from Paris to Petrograd, the hand baggage of the new French Ambassador, M. Nolens, was stolen. It disappeared entirely and it was only after long and searching inquiries that it was at last discovered. It need hardly be said that no documents of any importance whatever or which could have been of use to the enemy were contained in the luggage. The search, moreover, ended in the discovery by the police of a vast espionage organization which had hitherto managed to elude detection.

SEATTLE, WASH. SEATTLE, WASH.

J. S. GRAHAM, Inc.
Millinery, Suits, Cloaks, Gowns, Dresses and Waists
Complete Assortments and Moderate Prices at All Times.
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

F. S. LANG Manufacturing Company
Seattle
Salesroom: Westlake and Fourth Avenue

Calvert & Calhoun Printing Co.
KLEAN KOPY KARBON SHIELD BRAND RIBBONS
CAL-CAL CO. LOOSE-LEAF NOTE BOOKS AND OTHER OFFICE SUPPLIES
209 Pacific Block M2664 SEATTLE

Copeland Shirt Co., Inc.
SHIRT MAKERS
To Particular People
W. C. UNDERHILL, Manager
MEN'S HAND LAUNDRY Elliott 2833
305 Union Street, SEATTLE, WASH.
Main 626

SEATTLE, WASH.
Phone Elliott 233
KRISTOFERSON'S PERFECTLY PASTEURIZED MILK

BROOKLINE SCHOOL
GRADES and KINDERGARTEN
Address BERTHA M. HALL
Alpine, SEATTLE, WASH.
Fall term begins Sept. 10.

SUFFRAGISTS WIN TWO STATES IN NEW ENGLAND

Mrs. Catt Reports Them Greatly Encouraged, Although They Met Defeat in State of Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a statement made to this bureau the National American Woman Suffrage Association calls attention to the fact that there is always a good deal of suffrage victory in a suffrage defeat and that the Maine vote, far from being taken as a discouragement, has in it the good cheer that suffrage has gained a strong foothold in a conservative State.

"A great deal of suffrage education has been inculcated that will count toward future victory," says Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the association. "We have learned to take what looks like failure as the forerunner of success. It was a good deal to expect Maine to go pro-suffrage in a first campaign. Even in the western states it has taken several campaigns to win."

"An unaroused electorate, a special election, the edict to defeat suffrage issued by boss politicians, a resentment at picket tactics—vented with fine logic on the suffragists who don't picket—these seem to have been the determining factors."

"Rhode Island and Vermont will remain for the present the only New England suffrage states, Rhode Island with presidential suffrage, Vermont with municipal. To win three New England states in a single year was perhaps almost too much to expect. In winning two we have made a great advance."

FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S LUGGAGE

PARIS, France.—Information has been received from Petrograd to the effect that during the journey from Paris to Petrograd, the hand baggage of the new French Ambassador, M. Nolens, was stolen. It disappeared entirely and it was only after long and searching inquiries that it was at last discovered. It need hardly be said that no documents of any importance whatever or which could have been of use to the enemy were contained in the luggage. The search, moreover, ended in the discovery by the police of a vast espionage organization which had hitherto managed to elude detection.

"Values Tell"

The reason why men who know values are our patrons.

SEATTLE, WASH. SEATTLE, WASH.
Chas. Ash's
MEN'S & YOUNG MEN'S WEAR
O.C. GRAVES, PRES. 2nd Ave. & Spring

J. S. GRAHAM, Inc.
Millinery, Suits, Cloaks, Gowns, Dresses and Waists
Complete Assortments and Moderate Prices at All Times.
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

F. S. LANG Manufacturing Company
Seattle
Salesroom: Westlake and Fourth Avenue

Calvert & Calhoun Printing Co.
KLEAN KOPY KARBON SHIELD BRAND RIBBONS
CAL-CAL CO. LOOSE-LEAF NOTE BOOKS AND OTHER OFFICE SUPPLIES
209 Pacific Block M2664 SEATTLE

Copeland Shirt Co., Inc.
SHIRT MAKERS
To Particular People
W. C. UNDERHILL, Manager
MEN'S HAND LAUNDRY Elliott 2833
305 Union Street, SEATTLE, WASH.
Main 626

SEATTLE, WASH.
Phone Elliott 233
KRISTOFERSON'S PERFECTLY PASTEURIZED MILK

BROOKLINE SCHOOL
GRADES and KINDERGARTEN
Address BERTHA M. HALL
Alpine, SEATTLE, WASH.
Fall term begins Sept. 10.

Hardware Crockery
House Furnishings
Sporting Goods Toys
Spelger & Hurlbut
Incorporated
Second Avenue and Union Street
SEATTLE, WASH.
Main 6367
"A Store for Everybody"

PHONE MAIN 2171
H. M. Hahn
Ladies' Specialty Shop
Suits, Waists, Laces, Neckwear, Coats, Gowns, Dresses
1336 2d Av., Seattle, Wash.

Occidental Fuel Company
ROY J. HUTSON, Manager
Elliott 325
833 R. R. Ave. So.
SEATTLE
Satisfactory Service
Certified Weights
Lowest Prices

Lenmon's
FOR GLOVES, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, HANDKERCHIEFS AND UMBRELLAS
Umbrellas repaired and recovered.
Agents for Phoenix Hosiery
1106 Second Avenue, SEATTLE

HARDY & COMPANY
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
901 Second Avenue SEATTLE
DEPENDABLE MERCHANDISE

PICOT EDGING, HEMSTITCHING, BOX AND SIDE PLEATING, BUTTON COVERING OF ALL KINDS.
SHAMEK'S
417 Union St. Main 5350 SEATTLE

LATEST QUOTATIONS FOR SHORT TERM NOTE ISSUES

	Due	ESD	ASSED	1946
Am T & T subs 4 1/2%	Feb. 1, 1918	97 1/2	97 1/2	1.85
American Thread Co 1st ds.	Jan. 1, 1918	97 1/2	97 1/2	3.89
*Ayer Mills Cons & Eq 5 1/2%	Mar. 1, 1918	99		
do 5%	Mar. 1, 1918	97		1.07
do 4 1/2%	Mar. 1, 1918	97		1.00
Balt & Ohio R R 5 1/2%	July 1, 1918	99 1/2	99 1/2	3.33
do 5%	July 1, 1918	97 1/2	97 1/2	6.12
Bechtelmeier Steel 5%	Feb. 15, 1918	97 1/2	98 1/2	6.23
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	Mar. 1, 1918	97	100	9.00
Canadian Pacific Ry 6 1/2%	Mar. 2, 1918	99 1/2	100 1/2	3.91
Chic & Western Indiana 6%	Sep. 1, 1918	98 1/2	98 1/2	6.25
Delaware & Hudson R R 5 1/2%	Aug. 1, 1918	97 1/2	97 1/2	5.80
Edison Electric Power Co.	Apr. 1, 1918	99 1/2	99 1/2	7.31
General Rubber Co 5 1/2%	Dec. 1, 1918	97 1/2	98 1/2	6.70
General Electric Co 6 1/2%	July 1, 1920	101 1/2	101 1/2	2.25
Great Northern Ry w 1 5/8%	Sept. 1, 1918	97 1/2	97 1/2	5.80
Illinois Valley R R 6 1/2%	Nov. 1, 1918	97 1/2	98 1/2	6.50
International Harvester 5%	Feb. 15, 1918	99 1/2	100 1/2	4.10
Kansas City Rys Co 5 1/2%	July 1, 1918	97 1/2	98 1/2	7.75
Kansas City Term Ry 4 1/2%	Nov. 1, 1918	97 1/2	98 1/2	5.80
do 4 1/2%	July 1, 1921	97 1/2	98 1/2	5.05
Laclede Gas Light Co 5 1/2%	Feb. 1, 1919	97 1/2	98 1/2	6.12
Michigan Central R R 5 1/2%	May 15, 1918	98 1/2	99 1/2	6.25
Morgan & Wright 5 1/2%	Aug. 1, 1918	100 1/2	100 1/2	4.30
N. Y. N. H. & H. R. 4 1/2%	April 15, 1918	85	90	23.09
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. 4 1/2%	May 1, 1918	99	99 1/2	5.25
Shawmut & W. P. Co 5 1/2%	Oct. 1, 1918	97 1/2	98 1/2	5.60
Sh Sinclair oil & Refin Co 7 1/2%	do	97 1/2	97 1/2	8.25
do	Aug. 1, 1920	99 1/2	97 1/2	8.25
Southern California Edison 6 1/2%	July 1, 1919	98 1/2	99 1/2	6.45
Southern Railway Co 5%	Mar. 1, 1919	96 1/2	97 1/2	7.00
Tennessee Ry & 4 1/2%	June 1, 1918	97 1/2	98 1/2	5.80
United Fruit Co 5 1/2%	May 1, 1918	99 1/2	100	3.00
Winchester Repeat Arms 5 1/2%	Mar. 1, 1918	96 1/2	97 1/2	10.40

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES				
American Foreign Sec Co 5s.....	Aug 1, 1919	85	95½	7.65
Anglo-French 5s.....	Oct 15, 1920	92	92½	8.60
Argentine Govt 6s.....	Dec 1, 1918	99½	99½	8.25
do 5s.....	May 15, 1920	97½	98	6.85
City of Paris 6s.....	Oct 15, 1921	91½	92	8.40
City of Montreal 5s.....	Dec 1, 1917	99½	100	5.00
do 5s.....	May 1, 1918	100	100	5.00
Govt of Dom of Canada 5s.....	Nov 1, 1919	95½	95½	7.25
do 5s.....	April 1, 1921	94½	95½	6.45
Govt of French Republic 5½s.....	April 1, 1919	96½	96½	8.00
Govt of Switzerland 5s.....	Jan 1, 1918	99½	100	5.00
do 5s.....	Mar 1, 1920	98	98	5.00
Imp Austrian Govt 6s.....	July 10, 1919	78	80	5.00
do 5½s.....	Dec 1, 1921	68	70	..
U K of Gr Brit & Ireland 5s.....	Sept 1, 1918	97½	97½	7.50
do 5½s.....	Nov 1, 1919	94½	94½	8.25
do 5½s.....	Dec 1, 1919	98½	98½	7.25
do 5½s.....	Feb 1, 1918	99½	99½	6.15
do 5½s.....	Feb 1, 1919	98½	99½	6.10

*Guaranteed principal and interest by American Woolen Co. †Guaranteed principal and interest by United States Rubber Co. and Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. ‡Guaranteed principal and interest by United States Rubber Co. §With stock warrant attached. ¶Guaranteed principal and interest by Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

<p>CURTISS CO. OUTLOOK NOW MUCH BRIGHTER</p>	<p>HIGH COSTS TO STREET RAILWAY IN BOND SALE</p>
<p>Closing of Contracts With Gov- ernment Brings Assurance Plants Will Work at Capacity</p>	<p>Seven Per Cent Issue of West- End Road Involves \$130,000 Year More Than at 4 Per Cent</p>

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The uncertainty which for several weeks has surrounded the immediate future of the Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation has been displaced by absolute assurance that all its plants will work at capacity until termination of the war.

This assurance springs from closing of contracts with United States Government for aeroplanes. Up to that time the company had only verbal assurances of Government representatives that considerable contracts would be placed. Such verbal assurances were necessarily subject to situations which might develop in the interim before the Government program should be drawn up and division of orders finally settled upon. Upon completion of the program, the company's capital in part was slightly made up the years from 1900 to 1904, amounting to \$4,743,000, carrying 4 per cent interest. The original bonds sold at a premium, prices being from 104.69 to 101.536. They came due, two years ago and were refunded for one, two and three years at 5 per cent and sold at a premium. Last year the first year's portion came due and were again refunded at 5 per cent. This year the second year's portion came due on August 1 and it was necessary to refund them.

November 15 was the date upon which the big new plant at Buffalo was to be completed for full operations. It is now established that the company will be in position to go ahead with production of aeroplanes in most of this plant considerably in advance of that date, at least by Nov. 1 and perhaps by middle of October. The new plant will be ready probably before much of the material to be used in construction of aeroplanes has been delivered. In consequence of slowness of delivery of some of the material, the delivery programme will not

Bids were invited from 31 different reputable banking interests. Although the request read that the bonds would pay 6 per cent, not a single banker made a bid. It was necessary, therefore, for the company to go back to the Public Service Commission with a petition to be allowed to issue these bonds at not exceeding 7 per cent, and upon securing such approval and asking for bids three bids were received and the bonds were sold at 100.14, which is equivalent to paying almost 7 per cent for the money.

If the road's credit had been as good as it was several years ago and these bonds could have been reissued at about 4 per cent there would have been a saving of an amount equivalent to 3 per cent on \$1,581,000, or \$47,430. On the entire \$4,000,000 the saving would be \$130,000 a year.

MATURITIES IN

The company is, therefore, out of the woods which for a time cast a shadow over the immediate outlook. That was when Government contracts had not only not been closed, but other interests in other parts of the country were vigorously pressing their claims for the location of plants for production of flying machines. The Pacific Coast demanded its share of business; the South insisted upon its right to the rich fields of Mississippi; Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland and other centers urged importance of their locations.

Now, so far as the Curtiss company is concerned, things have been satisfactorily settled, and within a few weeks capacity operations will be the rule at the new Buffalo plant, as they have been for months at the company's smaller units.		<table> <tr> <td></td><td>1917</td><td>1916</td></tr> <tr> <td>Railroad notes.....</td><td>\$3,965,000</td><td>\$2,837,756</td></tr> <tr> <td>Railroad bonds.....</td><td>7,739,224</td><td>2,541,611</td></tr> <tr> <td>Industrial notes.....</td><td>6,037,500</td><td>7,182,590</td></tr> <tr> <td>Industrial bonds.....</td><td>1,041,667</td><td>928,480</td></tr> <tr> <td>Totals.....</td><td>\$18,714,501</td><td>\$22,990,837</td></tr> </table>			1917	1916	Railroad notes.....	\$3,965,000	\$2,837,756	Railroad bonds.....	7,739,224	2,541,611	Industrial notes.....	6,037,500	7,182,590	Industrial bonds.....	1,041,667	928,480	Totals.....	\$18,714,501	\$22,990,837
	1917	1916																			
Railroad notes.....	\$3,965,000	\$2,837,756																			
Railroad bonds.....	7,739,224	2,541,611																			
Industrial notes.....	6,037,500	7,182,590																			
Industrial bonds.....	1,041,667	928,480																			
Totals.....	\$18,714,501	\$22,990,837																			
It is understood that the original order for 4500 Curtiss motors placed with the Willis-Overland Company early in the summer is now in production and has been increased.		<p>The Reece Button Hole Machine Company</p> <p>QUARTERLY DIVIDEND No. 126-44</p> <p>A quarterly dividend of three per cent has been declared, payable October 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 1, 1917.</p> <p>FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.</p>																			
RAILWAY EARNINGS		<p>The International Button Hole Sewing Machine Company</p> <p>QUARTERLY DIVIDEND No. 80-1</p> <p>A quarterly dividend of one per cent has been declared, payable October 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 1, 1917.</p> <p>FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.</p>																			
DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON		<p>Reece Folding Machine Company</p> <p>QUARTERLY DIVIDEND No. 34-1</p> <p>A quarterly dividend of one per cent has been declared, payable October 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 1, 1917.</p>																			
Year ended June 30:	1917	1916																			
Gross earnings.....	\$2,472,024	\$2,216,286																			
Net earnings.....	418,776	500,772																			
Surplus.....	219,249	375,937																			
KANSAS CITY, MEXICO & ORIENT																					
July.....	1917	Increase																			
Oper revenue.....	\$113,075	\$5,230																			
Oper income.....	2,885	\$9,441																			
Jan 1 to July.....																					
Oper revenue.....	\$669,021	\$31,825																			
Oper income.....	72,166	\$79,150																			
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN																					
Second week Sept.....	\$11,573	\$573																			

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MISS E. SEARS IS AN EASY WINNER

United States Woman National Champion of 1907 Defeats Mrs. Kenneth Billings in Second Round at Longwood

Play started this morning in the woman's annual fall lawn tennis tournament held under the auspices of the Longwood Cricket Club at Longwood. This year there are no trophies offered, the tournament being held as a "Patriotic" one in conformity with the wishes of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association.

While Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the present woman champion of the United States, and Miss Mary Browne, the former champion, are not among the entries, it is expected that the competition will be very good, as all the leading players of Greater Boston are entered and these include two former National singles champions.

One of these former champions, Miss Evelyn Sears, is competing in the singles section, and she had an easy round match when she defeated Mrs. Kenneth Billings in the first round, the score being 6-0, 6-0. The other former champion is Mrs. G. W. Wightman of Boston, who, as Miss Hazel Hotchkiss, held the women's national championship in 1909, 1910 and 1911. It is expected that she will play in the doubles and mixed doubles which will be started later.

In addition to the match won by Miss Evelyn Sears, seven other matches were disposed of this morning. Miss T. H. Cabot was among the winners as she defeated Mrs. E. T. Campbell rather easily at 6-1, 6-0.

Mrs. N. W. Niles forced Miss Katherine Farrar to play two hard sets before she won at 6-4, 6-4. Only one of the scheduled matches was defaulted, and that was Miss Marion Zinderstein, Miss Hazel Nelson failing to show up.

The hardest-fought and best match of the morning was between Mrs. B. E. Cole 2d, and Miss Ruth Blodgett. Mrs. Cole winning 6-3, 7-5. The first set went to Mrs. Cole with six of the games going to deuce. The second set was harder fought, the set going to deuce twice and three of the games being deuce. The match by points follows:

FIRST SET
Mrs. Cole..... 1 3 1 4 3 7 5—40-6
Miss Blodgett..... 2 5 6 2 0 5 4 3—32-3

SECOND SET
Mrs. Cole..... 1 5 3 2 4 0 4 2 4 2 5 4—39-7
Miss Blodgett..... 2 3 5 4 2 4 1 4 1 4 3 0—35-5

Two of the morning matches required three sets, but they did not furnish such close tennis as the Mrs. Cole-Miss Blodgett match, nor was the playing of as high an order. In one of them Miss Leslie Bancroft defeated Mrs. F. H. Goffrey in the first round, 6-8, 6-4, 6-2, and in the other Miss Rosamond Newton defeated Miss Theresa Weld, 7-9, 6-3, 6-3.

One of the features connected with the tournament was the flying of the national service flag by the club for the first time. The United States Government has granted permission to clubs, business concerns, families, etc., which have members taking part in some form of government war service, to fly one of these flags with a star representing each person in such service. The flag is red, the same size as the national flag and has a white center.

One star inserted in this center to represent each member who is doing such service and the Longwood flag has 32 stars.

The tournament is open to the public, and an admission of 25 cents will be charged. Edwin Sheafe, president of the club, will act as referee, and the tournament committee is composed of Miss Marion Penno, Mrs. G. W. Wightman, Miss E. R. Sears, Miss Evelyn Sears, Miss E. E. Roth and Mrs. B. E. Cole 2d. The summary:

First Round
Miss Leslie Bancroft defeated Mrs. F. H. Goffrey, 6-8, 6-4, 6-2.
Mrs. E. R. Sears defeated Mrs. E. T. Campbell, 6-1, 6-0.
Mrs. N. W. Niles defeated Miss Helen Shadden, 6-2, 6-2.
Miss Katherine Farrar defeated Mrs. N. W. Niles, 6-4, 6-4.
Mrs. B. E. Cole 2d defeated Miss Ruth Blodgett, 6-3, 7-5.

Second Round
Miss Evelyn Sears defeated Mrs. Kenneth Billings, 6-0, 6-0.
Mrs. T. H. Cabot defeated Mrs. E. T. Campbell, 6-1, 6-0.
Miss Katherine Farrar defeated Mrs. N. W. Niles, 6-4, 6-4.
Mrs. B. E. Cole 2d defeated Miss Ruth Blodgett, 6-3, 7-5.

Mrs. Gavin Wins From Travers With Handicap
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Defeating J. D. Travers by three holes on the round and taking the 36-hole match, begun at Englewood last week, by a margin of 7 up and 6 to play, Mrs. W. A. Gavin of Baltusrol, woman gold champion from the Metropolitan District, proved that conceding a good woman golfer nine strokes in a round of 18 is undertaking a task of big proportions.

On the actual score, without deducting handicap strokes, Travers would have won from Mrs. Gavin by only 3 up and 2 to play. Mrs. Gavin took her stroke handicaps on the third, fourth, eighth, ninth, eleventh, twelfth, fourteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth holes, so that one stroke should be taken from each of these in her card as printed below. The cards:

Mrs. Gavin, out..... 5 4 5 6 4 3 5 4—42
Travers, out..... 4 5 5 6 2 4 3 5—39
Mrs. Gavin, in..... 5 5 5 5 5 4 6 6—48-83
Travers, in..... 5 4 6 4 5 5 5 7—44-82

PICKUPS

Risky picked another fine game for the Phillies Saturday, holding the Chicago Cubs to three hits.

Pittsburgh made only one hit against the New York Giants in the second game of their double-header Saturday, but won the contest, 1 to 0.

Alexander won his twenty-ninth victory yesterday and with over a week more of championship playing he should get into the 30-victory class again this year.

Pittsburgh appears to have picked up a very promising recruit pitcher in Ponder who held the New York Giants to two hits and a shutout in his first major league appearance Saturday.

Pitcher Loudermilk pitched his first major-league game for the St. Louis Browns since his return to the big league from the minors Saturday, and was in fine form. He held New York to four hits.

It is pleasing to note that the New York Americans have reinstated J. F. Baker, famous as "Home Run" Baker. Baker is one of the popular players in baseball and he would be greatly missed if he retired from the game.

That was a great pitcher's battle between Nehf of the Braves and Meadows of the Cardinals Saturday. Nehf allowed only seven hits, while the Boston players made 10 off the St. Louis star, but neither team was able to score in 14 innings.

The Philadelphia Nationals are certainly doing their part to keep the National League title in doubt. By winning both games of their double-header with Chicago yesterday it is still necessary for the New York Giants to win one more game in order to be absolutely sure of the title.

FINE LINEUP IS PLANNED FOR "ALL-STAR" NINE

With nine of the 18 clubs in the two major leagues announcing that they will send their best players to compose the "All Stars" nine that will meet the Boston Red Sox at Fenway Park, "Murnane Day," next Thursday, in an exhibition game, the contest should furnish some great baseball.

The possible lineup as announced at the present time includes the following: Melvin of the Athletics, first base; E. W. Collins of the White Sox, second base; Zimmerman of the New York Giants and Weaver of the Chicago White Sox, third base; Maranville of the Boston Braves and Chapman of the Cleveland Americans, shortstop; Cobb of Detroit, Speaker of Cleveland, Kaufman of the New York Giants and Jackson of the Chicago White Sox, outfielders; Schang of the Athletics and O'Neill of Cleveland, catchers, and Johnson, Washington, Alexander of the Philadelphia Nationals and Caldwell of the New York Americans, pitchers.

It is also expected that J. J. Evers, former captain of the Boston Braves and now with the Philadelphia Nationals, will either play second base part of the game or umpire. Manager Mack of the Athletics is to act as manager of the "All Stars" with Hugh Jennings, manager of the Detroit club, coaching at third base, and Alcock of the Washington club, coaching at first.

In addition to the game there will be a series of contests starting at 2 o'clock. These will include running the bases, getting down to first base, fungo hitting and accuracy and distance throwing.

300-OR-BETTER BATTERS
AMERICAN NATIONAL
Cobb, Det..... 374 Roush, Cin..... 340
Bader, Bos..... 364 Hornsby, St. L..... 318
Speaker, Cleve..... 358 Kauff, N. Y..... 313
Sisler, St. L..... 318 Groh, Cin..... 305
Ruth, Bos..... 327 Burns, N. Y..... 303
Veatch, Det..... 312 Cruise, St. L..... 300
Russell, Chi..... 312 Carey, Pitts..... 300
Russell, N. Y..... 312
Harris, Cleve..... 306
Felsch, Cin..... 303
Melvin, Phil..... 303
Jackson, Chi..... 300

TEN LEADING RUN GETTERS
AMERICAN NATIONAL
Bush, Det..... 104 Burns, N. Y..... 101
Cobb, Det..... 102 Groh, Cin..... 86
Chapman, Cleve..... 96 Kauff, N. Y..... 85
Jackson, Chi..... 90 Roush, Cin..... 82
Speaker, Cleve..... 89 Hornsby, St. L..... 78
E. Collins, Chi..... 86 Kopf, Cin..... 77
Graney, Cleve..... 86 Carey, Pitts..... 77
Hooper, Bos..... 84 Packard, Phil..... 75
Strunk, Phil..... 81 Stock, Phil..... 71
Pipp, N. Y..... 78 Chase, Cin..... 70

TEN LEADING BASE RUNNERS
AMERICAN NATIONAL
Hoth, Cleve..... 49 Carey, Pitts..... 49
Cobb, Det..... 45 Burns, N. Y..... 41
Chapman, Cleve..... 42 Kauff, N. Y..... 31
Collins, Cin..... 41 Stock, Phil..... 26
Sisler, St. L..... 36 Maranville, Bos..... 24
Bush, Det..... 32 Baird, St. L..... 21
Rice, Wash..... 32 Neale, St. L..... 20
Maisei, N. Y..... 30 Smith, St. L..... 20
Speaker, Cleve..... 30 Chase, Cin..... 20
Hooper, Bos..... 26 Hornsby, St. L..... 19

TEN LEADING PITCHERS
AMERICAN NATIONAL
Russell, Chicago..... Won 15 Lost 4 P.C. 78.9
Klepper, Cleveland..... 14 4 77.8
Mays, Boston..... 21 8 72.4
Cicotte, Chicago..... 25 12 68.4
Williams, Chicago..... 17 8 68.0
Bagby, Cleveland..... 24 12 66.7
Danforth, Chicago..... 12 6 66.7
Ruth, Boston..... 22 12 64.7
Mitchell, Detroit..... 11 7 61.1
James, Detroit..... 14 9 60.9

TEN LEADING BASE RUNNERS
NATIONAL
Sallee, New York..... 19 6 76.0
Schupp, New York..... 20 7 74.1
Alexander, Philad..... 28 12 70.0
Perritt, New York..... 16 7 69.6
Hoot, New York..... 24 12 68.5
Vaughn, Chicago..... 22 12 64.7
Mayer, Philadelphia..... 11 6 64.7
Packard, St. Louis..... 9 5 64.7
Benton, New York..... 14 8 62.6
Toney, Cincinnati..... 24 15 61.9

LAST FULL WEEK IN THE AMERICAN

Western Clubs Will Bring Their Eastern Invasion of This Baseball League to a Close Next Monday Afternoon

	Won	Lost	1917	1916
Chicago.....	97	50	66.0	57.1
Boston.....	85	57	59.9	58.0
Cleveland.....	84	57	57.1	51.0
Detroit.....	75	72	51.0	56.8
Washington.....	67	74	47.5	49.7
New York.....	67	78	46.2	52.1
St. Louis.....	55	83	37.2	51.7
Philadelphia.....	50	82	35.0	52.6

RESULTS SATURDAY
Boston 4, Chicago 1.
Detroit 4, Washington 0.
St. Louis 4, New York 0.
Cleveland 3, Philadelphia 0.
Cleveland 2, Philadelphia 1.

RESULTS YESTERDAY
No games scheduled.
GAMES TODAY
Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at Washington.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.

This is the last full week of the 1917 championship baseball season of the American League. Next Monday will find the western clubs completing their third and final invasion of the eastern circuit and it will also mark the completion of their official schedules for the year unless they decide to play off one or two postponed games which is extremely unlikely as their outcome could not in any way affect first place in the championship standing.

Today will find the Chicago White Sox playing their last game of the year against the Boston Red Sox and with Washington and New York as the teams the new title-holders will be called upon to face during the remainder of the time. Manager Rowland will undoubtedly devote most of the games to tuning up his nine for the world's series contests which will be starting the last day of next week.

So far as the American League race is concerned there is now little remaining in the way of place contests to attract the fans. Manager Mack of the Philadelphia Athletics stated at the start of the season that his club would not finish in last place, and he still has a chance to make good on this statement as the margin between him and St. Louis is so small that either team may occupy seventh place when the last game is played. Should the Athletics finish last, it would not necessarily mean that Manager Mack failed entirely in his purpose as he could not foresee that the war would take Third Baseman Bates from his line-up at the most important time in the race. The absence of Bates has no doubt resulted in the Athletics losing a number of games which they would have won had he been in the line-up. At that the Athletics are over 100 points better off in their percentage this year than was the case at a corresponding time in 1916.

The other teams seem to be definitely located in the positions they now occupy. The standing certainly looks considerably different from what was expected would be the case when the race opened last April. Detroit has not done as well as expected and New York has again proved to be the big disappointment of the league. Considering the fact that Manager Griffith was not expected to make very much of a showing, owing to the fact that he had not made many changes in his line-up, while several of the other clubs appeared to be stronger than in 1916, the work of the Washington manager has been very satisfactory. His club should finish with a percentage about the same as in 1916.

St. Louis has been nearly as big a disappointment as New York. The Browns gave some evidence in 1916 of becoming a serious contender for one of the first three places in the standing; but they have not made good, despite the brilliant batting and fielding of First Baseman Sisler and the good pitching of Sorothorn, a recruit this season. It will not be surprising if a number of shifts are made in that club before the 1918 season starts.

SCHEDULE OF GAMES FOR WEEK
Monday—Chicago at Boston, Detroit at Washington, Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Tuesday—Cleveland at Boston, Detroit at New York, Chicago at Washington, St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Wednesday—Cleveland at Boston, Detroit at New York, Chicago at Washington, St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Thursday—Chicago at Washington, St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Friday—St. Louis at Boston, Chicago at New York, Cleveland at Washington, Detroit at Philadelphia.
Saturday—St. Louis at Boston; Chicago at New York, Cleveland at Washington, Detroit at Philadelphia.

YACHT WASAKA WINS LAST RACE
MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—The Wasaka won the final race of the three days of Class P racing yesterday afternoon, and therefore made necessary the holding over of the championship trophy until next year. The Stranger and the Hayseed, the other two yachts which competed, had also won a race apiece, the Stranger Saturday and the Hayseed a week ago.

The race yesterday, with W. L. Carleton starting the yachts from the Corinthian Y. C., was over a 12½-mile course, with a northeasterly wind and choppy water. The summary:

Wasaka, J. J. Martin..... 1 57
Stranger, S. F. Paine..... 2 54
Hayseed, H. L. Bond..... 2 54

YALE WILL HAVE FOOTBALL TEAMS OUT THIS FALL

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—During the week just past conferences have been held between Captain Overton, the new military instructor at Yale University, and Prof. R. N. Corwin, head of the athletic council at the institution, as well as with other Yale officials, and as a result a strong effort will be made this fall to give the Yale athletes every opportunity for sport that it is possible to give them. The formation of a freshman and class football teams as soon as college opens this week has been assured. Some sort of a college eleven may also be formed.

Captain Overton has made it clear that he wishes athletics encouraged because of the direct benefit which they are sure to give to military training. He believes that practice several days a week can be set aside for it, and that teams can be formed. Till the college opening, however, no definite plans will be laid for group teams of other than the freshmen.

The matter of securing T. A. D. Jones, head coach last fall, has been taken up. He is in Seattle, engaged in government work, but it is now probable that he will arrive here the coming week and remain till the football season closes, although his presence is not yet certain. He will supervise the training of the freshman and varsity squads.

It has been denied officially that the Yale bowl this fall will be used in connection with soldiers' camps. It will be available for all the games which will be played at Yale this fall.

BOSTON BRAVES PRESIDENT IS AFTER A SERIES

The question of whether the Boston Braves will meet the Boston Red Sox in a city series at the end of the American and National League baseball championship seasons next week was still unsettled this noon. President H. H. Frazee of the Red Sox is in New York, having gone there Saturday evening and it was not expected that he would be back in Boston for a few days.

President P. D. Haughton of the Boston Braves is in Boston and stated that he was very desirous of having his club meet the Red Sox in a series of games. He said that he was trying to get Mr. Frazee on the long-distance telephone in order to talk the series over. He also said that if he could not get Mr. Frazee this way and there was no chance of Mr. Frazee returning to Boston within the next day or two, he would go to New York tomorrow night and try to arrange for the series with the Red Sox leader in that city.

ALEXANDER WINS AT TENNIS FROM MISS BJURSTEDT

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway was defeated yesterday in the exhibition tennis matches for the benefit of the Red Cross by F. B. Alexander of New York. The score was 6-3, 6-4.

J. R. Strachan of California won from H. A. Throckmorton of New York, 2-6, 6-4, 6-1.

The third match in the men's doubles was called on account of darkness after Samuel Hardy of Cincinnati and Strachan had taken one set from Alexander and Throckmorton, 10-8. The games were five-all in the second set.

FOOTBALL MEN TO MEET SATURDAY TO TALK RULES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A meeting of football officials will be held at Hotel Baltimore, next Saturday night. Chairman Babbit of the central board of football officials has issued the call to those men who are to officiate in games this fall, so that the rules may be interpreted correctly this year.

It was announced some time ago there would not be any interpretation meeting, but since President Wilson has come out so strongly in favor of the colleges continuing athletics, it was deemed advisable to continue the practice of past years, when such meetings were held.

SOUTH BOSTON Y. C. HAS FINAL RACING

The final race for members of the South Boston Yacht Club to decide the championship in each class was held yesterday afternoon over a course in Dorchester Bay. The boats made excellent time. The Jingo, owned by J. J. Murphy, was the winner in the first special class, while the Robin Hood, owned by George Rolt, won the title for class B boats. The Lady, owned by F. W. Harrington, won the Sonder class race.

In the race for the class I title the Louise, owned by D. A. Green, was the winner, while the Shadow, owned by Shephard and Payne, won the class X race.

CLEVELAND LOSES PITCHER
CLEVELAND, O.—Pitcher Clark Dickerson of the Cleveland Americans has been ordered to report to the local draft board at Kingsville, Texas, Oct. 2 for selective service duty and will not take part in the Cleveland-Cincinnati interleague series.

ATHLETIC NOTES

J. L. Wilcoxson won the Boston Bowling Green championship cup Saturday with 21 points. F. G. Pearce was second with 14.

W. T. Tilden 2d, won the final match of the Marine and Field Club open lawn tennis tournament at Bath Beach, N. Y., Saturday, by defeating S. H. Voshell, 6-3, 6-0, 6-4.

J. P. Guilford of the Woodland Golf Club won the Belmont cup in the annual fall open golf tournament of the Belmont Spring Country Club, Waverly, Mass., Saturday by defeating A. L. Squier of Alhambra in the final round, 3 and 1.

Louis Chevrolet won the Harkness gold automobile trophy at the Sheepshead Bay speedway Saturday, covering the 100 miles in 54m. 20.95s. This is a new competitive record and is an average of about 111 miles an hour. Ralph de Palma was second in 56m. 18.40s.

M. J. Brady, Oakley Country Club professional and Massachusetts State open golf champion, won the invitation professional tournament at the Kilkare links, Heartwellville, Vt., Saturday with a card of 295 for the 72 holes. J. M. Barnes of Whitmarsh Valley was second with 301.

Although the margin of victory was only 17 runs, the Manhattan Cricket Club won the championship of the Metropolitan District Cricket League Saturday by defeating the Columbia Oval Cricket Club by 125 to 108. The Manhattans gained possession of the league pennant for the second time in three years.

L. F. Curtis of Newton Highlands, Mass., won the New England trapshooting championship for 1917 at the traps of the Paleface Club, Wellington, Mass., Saturday with 98 out of a possible 100. Jay Clark Jr. of Worcester, 1916 champion, was second with 96. A. E. Sibley of Newton won the New England open professional 100-target championship challenge match with 96.

	Won	Lost	1917	1916
New York.....	93	51	64.6	55.7
Philadelphia.....	82	60	57.7	53.9
St. Louis.....	67	54	55.1	49.8
Cincinnati.....	75	72	51.0	38.3
Chicago.....	72	77	48.3	43.2
Brooklyn.....	61	75	46.0	40.8
Pittsburgh.....	64	77	45.4	37.6
Boston.....	48	98	32.9	44.5

RESULTS SATURDAY
Boston 9, St. Louis 0.
New York 2, Pittsburgh 0.
Pittsburgh 1, New York 0.
Cincinnati 4, Brooklyn 2.
Philadelphia 2, Chicago 1.
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 1.

RESULTS YESTERDAY
St. Louis 11, Boston 5.
Boston 7, St. Louis 1.
Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 2.
Cincinnati 8, Brooklyn 6.
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 1.
Philadelphia 11, Chicago 4.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Cincinnati.
New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

BRAVES DIVIDE WITH ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Boston closed its last series of the season here by dividing a double-header with St. Louis yesterday. St. Louis won the first game, 11 to 5, and Boston took the second, 7 to 1. The scores:

FIRST GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis..... 0 0 1 3 1 1 4 1 x—11 13 1
Boston..... 0 4 0 0 0 1 0 0—5 6 1

Batteries—Goodwin, Horstman, Ames and Snyder; Barnes, Scott and Trageser. Umpires—Quigley and Byron. Time—2h. 13m.

SECOND GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 8 1
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 0

Batteries—Hughes and Meyers; Watson, Horstman, Packard, May, Hitt and Gonzales. Time—1h. 47m.

CINCINNATI AND BROOKLYN DIVIDE

FIRST GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Brooklyn..... 3 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—5 9 0
Cincinnati..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2 8 2

Batteries—Pfeffer and Miller; Toney, Eller, Ruether and Wingo. Time—1h. 35m.

SECOND GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati..... 0 0 3 1 0 0 2 x—8 12 0
Brooklyn..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 0

Batteries—Reagan and Wingo; Cheney, Combs and Miller. Umpires—Harrison and O'Day. Time—2h. 11m.

PHILADELPHIA IS TWICE THE VICTOR

FIRST GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia..... 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 0—4 9 2
Chicago..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1 6 0

Batteries—Alexander and Kilmer; Douglas, Frenders and Dillhoefer. Umpires—Hott, Time—1h. 46m.

SECOND GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia..... 0 3 1 3 3 1 0 0—11 10 1
Chicago..... 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0—4 10 5

Batteries—Fitzgerald and Adams; Carter, Aldridge, Frenders and Weaver. Umpires—Hott, Dillhoefer. Umpires—Harrison and O'Day. Time—2h. 11m.

WESTERN CLUBS END THIS WEEK

National League Baseball Championship Race of 1917 Is Fast Becoming History With Many Surprises Recorded

SCHEDULE OF GAMES FOR WEEK
Monday—Boston at Cincinnati, New York at St. Louis, Brooklyn at Chicago, Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Tuesday—Boston at Cincinnati, New York at St. Louis, Brooklyn at Chicago, Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Wednesday—Boston at Cincinnati, New York at St. Louis, Brooklyn at Chicago, Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Thursday—New York at Cincinnati, Brooklyn at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Friday—Brooklyn at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Saturday—Boston at Chicago, New York at Cincinnati, Brooklyn at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Sunday—Boston at Chicago, New York at Cincinnati, Philadelphia at St. Louis.

So far as the western clubs are concerned the National League baseball championship race of 1917 will come to a close next Sunday and all the games remaining to be played will be between eastern clubs in the East. There are one or two postponed games between the western clubs which may possibly be played off, but this is hardly likely as no important position in the league standing hinges on their outcome.

There are still possibilities of shifts being made in some of the minor positions in the league standing, but it is doubtful if they take place. Cincinnati and Chicago are engaged in a great battle for fourth place and Manager Mathewson's men are now holding the position with prospects bright of their continuing there to the end of the season. The other possible changes in regard to sixth place in the standing, Brooklyn, the champions of 1916, are just now occupying the position, but the Boston Braves have a chance of passing them if they make a strong showing in the remaining games, especially in the series which will be played at Brooklyn Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week.

For New York the remaining games will be used for the purpose of tuning up the club for the world's series battles with the Chicago White Sox. Manager McGraw has had considerable experience in world's series games and he will be busy getting his players ready to try to win the first world's championship that a National League club has held since the Braves sprang their big surprise in 1914. The Giants will need a lot of coaching as they have proved to be uncertain in their work during the league race and it will take their very best to defeat such a smooth-working organization as the Chicago Americans.

The work of the Cincinnati club is worthy of special mention. The percentage of the team

RECENT SPANISH
STRIKE FAILUREBy The Christian Science Monitor special
Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—It is quite clear, at the time of writing, as stated in a recent cable dispatch, that the Christian Science Monitor has failed, and though there is much clearing up to be done and the Government finds many and rigorous measures necessary all over the country, there is no great apprehension about the future. Those who have engaged in the strike and who understand anything of the process by which it was brought about admit that the scheme was at the same time far too extensive, and much too vague and badly organized. It was a Republican Socialist attempt, backed by agitators of questionable origin, to bring about a revolution quickly and with little disturbance, although no objects had been formulated and no demands made. The working classes were simply to remain idle for a few days, the country was to be paralyzed by their action, and the Government was to be overthrown. Apparently the revolutionaries were then to consider what would be the next best thing to do. The workers were at no time enthusiastic upon this hazy idea, discontented as they were with their state. Only a comparatively few of them joined the endeavor though they did so in all parts of the country, and they showed a strong disposition to withdraw quickly.

The latest news is that the effectiveness is subsiding everywhere. It is known now that there was the definite intention to proclaim a republic in different parts of the country. The assistance of the army, however, was depended upon, and it happened, the revolutionaries, their chagrin, never received the slightest encouragement in this direction. Every time when the troops were ordered to go forward to the suppression of disturbances they did so without a moment's hesitation. In this they seemed to respond heartily and loyally to the special call that the Premier made upon them at the outset of the trouble. The revolutionaries had counted on the discontent in the army manifested a few weeks ago being still in existence, but they apparently counted wrongly, and the Government's appeal and the concessions made to the army just before the beginning of the revolutionary strike movement had effect. Without the immediate assistance of the army the movement had no chance. The Catalan Regionalist leader, Señor Abadal, denies also that the promoters of the mischief at any time received the slightest encouragement or assistance, direct or indirect, from the supporters of Regionalism, and there is no doubt that help was expected from this quarter also. The failure in foresight and organization has been from the point of view of the revolutionaries most pitiable. Señor Melquiades Alvarez denies also that the Reformists Party was ever in sympathy with the movement. It is announced, however, that the brother of Señor Alvarez has been arrested at Santander. It is said that the list of agitators in all parts of Spain that was seized in the course of the raid at the revolutionary headquarters, numbered 900 persons.

There have been serious disturbances at San Sebastian, but normal conditions are now being restored, and the shops are opening again after having been closed. At Valladolid 600 railway men who went on strike are appealing earnestly for reinstatement. At Bilbao, Barcelona and other centers the state of things is also encouraging. The newspapers are appearing again, the tramcars are running without the military escorts that were at one time necessary, and the strikers are begging to be reinstated. The Government is making serious representations to the shopkeepers of Barcelona who have been putting up the prices of foods to an unwarrantable extent. At the Ministry of the Interior at Madrid, there has been an interesting ceremony at which compensations were given to the tramway employees who have been wounded. A notable feature of the news from different parts of the provinces is the fact that women appear in many places to have been intimately concerned with the movement. At Villena in the province of Alicante many of them have been arrested and are to be tried by court-martial.

MUNICIPAL FARMS IN
WEST OF SCOTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland.—The convenor of the cleansing department of the Glasgow Corporation made an interesting statement with regard to the annual inspection of the estates on which farming is being carried on by the corporation. These flourishing farms are the development of a scheme started about 40 years ago when a tract of bogland in Renfrewshire was taken as a dumping ground for the unsaleable city refuse. This land was leased by the corporation and turned into good farming land, and the experiment led on to the acquisition of the present estates.

According to the convenor's statement, the cropping account for the year ended May 31 last, of the corporation's farms at Renfrew and Glasgow showed a profit of £1230 as compared with the average profit of £1230 for the last 10 years. The estate at Robroyston consists of 656 acres, and was taken over in 1902. Three of the five farms of which it was then composed are now in the hands of the corporation. Besides its value as a depository for the unsaleable city refuse, the estate also contains a brickwork which yields a good rental. The mineral rights, which are the property of the corporation, have been leased, and it is anticipated that the revenue that will be derived from these will amount to over £600 per

annum. The Ryding estate covers 821 acres, and as a result of careful draining, and manuring with city refuse the land has been greatly enriched and large crops of hay, oats, wheat, turnips and potatoes have been raised every year. This year's harvest at both Robroyston and Ryding gives promise of being particularly good.

The Lord Provost, who followed the convenor, said that the story of the cleansing of Glasgow was really a romance. There had been a time when it had been undertaken by a private contractor who made quite a fortune out of the city refuse. They now realized the value of by-products, although such discoveries were only in their infancy, and the more they thought about it the further imagination carried them as to the possibility of utilizing things which had formerly been regarded as waste.

GERMANY'S NEW
STATE MINISTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—By general consent the most striking of the new ministerial appointments in Germany—appointments that are otherwise more or less colorless—are those of Dr. Helfferich and Baron von Kuehlmann.

Strictly speaking, of course, the former's appointment is not new. He is to be relieved of the Ministry of the Interior so soon as the division of that office has been duly effected, but is ostensibly to continue as before as the deputy of the Imperial Chancellor and a member of the Prussian Cabinet. It is very evident, however, that these arrangements have been made to set him free for other work, and that that work is the preparation for, and perhaps the negotiation of, peace. In a gracious letter to him which has been given out for publication the Kaiser writes: "Frederick from the business of a single department, you will find in a position to devote your entire energy to the representation of the Chancellor in his activities, which have grown to such an extraordinary extent during the war, and to the accomplishment of special and great tasks, the allotment of which has yet to be made."

The Frankfurter Zeitung takes this as an intimation that Dr. Helfferich will assume direction of "the new commission that is to be formed to deal with preparations for peace," and from that point of view the arrangement is generally approved, for the Vice-Chancellor is universally recognized as an expert on economic and financial matters, as well as an experienced negotiator. Thus, in the latter connection it is recalled that it was Dr. Helfferich who, as representative of the Deutsche Bank, negotiated together with the then German Ambassador in Constantinople, Baron von Marshall, the treaties for the extension of the Baghdad Railway and the irrigation of the Konia plain. Also that it was he who subsequently conducted negotiations in Vienna, Constantinople, Sofia and Paris on behalf of the Deutsche Bank for the Turkish loan of 1910, which, to quote the Kreuz Zeitung, "preserved the new Turkey from the financial tutelage of England and France"; and who afterward represented the German Government at the Balkan conference after the conclusion of the first Balkan War.

Despite this general recognition of his qualifications, however, Dr. Helfferich's retention is evidently regarded with misgiving, based partly on a review of his past, and partly on doubts as to his future. The organs of the Left, for instance, complain that an expert on economic and financial matters, as well as an experienced negotiator, thus, in the latter connection it is recalled that it was Dr. Helfferich who, as representative of the Deutsche Bank, negotiated together with the then German Ambassador in Constantinople, Baron von Marshall, the treaties for the extension of the Baghdad Railway and the irrigation of the Konia plain. Also that it was he who subsequently conducted negotiations in Vienna, Constantinople, Sofia and Paris on behalf of the Deutsche Bank for the Turkish loan of 1910, which, to quote the Kreuz Zeitung, "preserved the new Turkey from the financial tutelage of England and France"; and who afterward represented the German Government at the Balkan conference after the conclusion of the first Balkan War.

Despite this general recognition of his qualifications, however, Dr. Helfferich's retention is evidently regarded with misgiving, based partly on a review of his past, and partly on doubts as to his future. The organs of the Left, for instance, complain that an expert on economic and financial matters, as well as an experienced negotiator, thus, in the latter connection it is recalled that it was Dr. Helfferich who, as representative of the Deutsche Bank, negotiated together with the then German Ambassador in Constantinople, Baron von Marshall, the treaties for the extension of the Baghdad Railway and the irrigation of the Konia plain. Also that it was he who subsequently conducted negotiations in Vienna, Constantinople, Sofia and Paris on behalf of the Deutsche Bank for the Turkish loan of 1910, which, to quote the Kreuz Zeitung, "preserved the new Turkey from the financial tutelage of England and France"; and who afterward represented the German Government at the Balkan conference after the conclusion of the first Balkan War.

As Herr von Kuehlmann is anything but a novice in his particular sphere, there seems to be every prospect that he will prove perfectly capable of complying with these adjurations, but whether the result will be altogether to the liking of the Left remains to be seen. The Liberal press has elected to begin by crediting him with a policy of reconciliation on the ground that his efforts were directed before the war to effecting a rapprochement with England, and the Conservative and Pan-German press is accordingly conducting a campaign against him on that basis. Outside Germany, however, very different views as to Herr von Kuehlmann's proclivities prevail, and time alone will show in what direction his acknowledged diplomatic gifts are employed.

MR. BARNES ON
CLASS WARFARE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Mr. Barnes, the Labor representative in the War Cabinet, was the chief speaker at a luncheon given at the Ritz Hotel in honor of Mr. W. A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, before his departure for Australia via the United States. Mr. Fisher, High Commissioner for Australia, presided, and among those present were: Mr. Walter Long, Secretary for the Colonies; Mr. G. H. Roberts, Minister of Labor; Mr. J. Hodge, Minister for Pensions; Sir W. Dunn, Lord Mayor of London; Sir George Perley, Canadian Minister for Overseas Forces; Lord Burnham, Mr. G. J. Wardle, M. P., secretary to the Board of Trade; General Royston, commanding the Imperial and Australian forces in Egypt; Capt. R. Muirhead Collins, official secretary, Australian Commonwealth in London, and the agents-general for the Australian states.

The chairman said that when Mr. Holman reached New South Wales he would be able to say that all belonged to a race which showed its best qualities when beset by the greatest difficulties.

Mr. Barnes said that Mr. Holman's presence was an illustration of the manner in which they had been welded together as a race in the struggle which had been forced upon them. He referred to the presence on that occasion of representatives of all classes to do honor to a Labor Minister, and said that he did not agree with the talk about "class consciousness." He had never indorsed the phrase, or sympathized with the idea, because class consciousness and class warfare engendered bitterness and an atmosphere of suspicion, and nothing good could come from that. He referred to the presence on that occasion of representatives of all classes to do honor to a Labor Minister, and said that he did not agree with the talk about "class consciousness." He had never indorsed the phrase, or sympathized with the idea, because class consciousness and class warfare engendered bitterness and an atmosphere of suspicion, and nothing good could come from that.

As the Australian Commonwealth had shown them, there was a newer better way out of their social and industrial difficulties, and that was to blind the various classes together in an endeavor to give the bottom man a better chance than he had hitherto. In replying, Mr. Holman said that during his visit to Great Britain he had seen certain things which were no doubt not entirely beyond criticism, but these were almost overwhelmed by the mass of matters which were worthy of nothing but unstinted admiration. There had never been a time in the history of the world when a race had risen with such complete understanding of the crisis which confronted it, and prepared itself for a continuous struggle to the very end.

At the front they found the same cheerfulness and confidence, and determination to succeed. The reason for it was that each soldier recognized his individual part in the whole. The officers mingled with the men and shared the men's discomforts. But there was another army, continued Mr. Holman, with which he and Mr. Barnes were concerned—the army of industrialism behind the fighting line. There some of the old evils and difficulties still existed. Let the leaders of the industrial army go amongst the rank and file and share their hardships and privations. By so doing the difficulties might be surmounted and their plans might succeed. Let the rank and file feel that they were members of a mighty organization, united for the purpose of overcoming a mighty foe, and he believed that they would respond as readily in the world of industry as in the world of warfare. When he returned to Australia he would be able to say that the English people were roused, that there was no dissension, and that the race was united in the ideal which animated its leaders—complete and final victory. The Australian people would respond to the appeal to join in that effort and to rally round the common cause.

ON BURNING OF A
FRENCH CATHEDRAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The two communiques quoted below present the burning of the Cathedral of St. Quentin under two very different aspects. The French communiqué being a complete contradiction of the German statement, and showing what would appear to be the deliberate intention of the Germans to shoulder the French with the responsibility for their own action.

The communiqué of Aug. 16, from the German high command states that: "At St. Quentin the French artillery was especially active during the afternoon. They succeeded, by means of about 3000 shells fired into the town, in setting fire to the presbytery. From thence the fire spread to the cathedral which has been in flames since half past six in the evening." In answer to this official announcement, and to various statements in the German press regarding the destruction of St. Quentin by the French artillery, the French command have issued the following denial of that allegation. "Former orders were given that the artillery of the French army should not fire on the Cathedral of St. Quentin. Our artillery fired upon, and only to neutralize them, the enemy batteries installed in the northern part of the town and in the suburb of Isle. Every day, however, the observers notice fires and explosion in St. Quentin and we know that the town has been pillaged and plundered under the direction of Lieutenant Baron de Hadeln, art historian, delegated to General Headquarters, assisted by Lieutenant Keller, architect, from Berlin. Special gangs of men

SCHOOLS AND GENERAL CLASS.

EDUCATIONAL

BEACON

A Country-City
Boarding and Day School
for Boys and Girls

An unusual combination of the advantages of the city and the joy of life in the country. The city school home is located at 401 Beacon Street and the school building, just off Beacon, at 61 Gloucester Street. Hillview, the country estate of the school, is situated in the Blue Hills. Here are the athletic fields, tennis courts and playgrounds; here the pupils enjoy all outdoor games, horseback riding, skating, summer and winter sports. Day students are called for at 8 o'clock and at 4 o'clock. Country day students are taken to and from the school farm by automobile. For the Girls—Household Arts, home care, furishing and decorating, gardening and horticulture. For the Boys—Manual training, carpentry, forestry and gardening. For Boys and Girls—Nature study, kindergarten, primary, intermediate, academic and college preparatory courses. College trained leaders, who are sympathetic to the individual girl and boy. MRS. ALTHEA H. ANDREW, Principal, 401 BEACON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

The Hendley-Kaspar School
of Musical Education
1827 Belmont Road, Washington, D. C.
Telephone Col. 2591
The Hendley School of Musical Education, Lucia Mackenzie Hendley, Principal. Henry R. Kaspar, Musical Director, and Faculty of Specialists. Individual lessons already in session. Class work begins October 1. CATALOGUE SENT ON REQUEST

334 BOYLSTON STREET,
COR. ARLINGTONEVENING SESSION
BEGINS OCT. 1

Office open for registration evenings until 8 P. M., from Monday, Sept. 24 to Sept. 25, inclusive.

COURSES

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Mechanical Accounting, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Commercial Law, Typewriting, English and preparation for Civil Service examinations.

Best Equipped and Most Progressive Commercial School in New England.

DAY SCHOOL NOW OPEN

STUDENTS ADMITTED FULLY

Write, phone or call for full information, including terms. (We employ no solicitors.)

The Principia

A School for Character Building

CO-EDUCATIONAL

This school affords a thorough academic training for young people in all grades from kindergarten to college entrance and two years of college work. Small classes and a large faculty of college trained specialists make each individual work a valuable feature. Military drill, manual training, sewing, cooking and business courses. An ideal school for your boy or girl.

The PRINCIPIA, St. Louis, Mo.

A prospectus will be mailed on application.

The Bramhall Play Shop

Will Open its Season for Players, Presenting the ART OF LIVING Through the ART OF PLAYING

BRAMHALL PLAYHOUSE

"The House of Truth"

27th St., at Lexington Ave., New York City

IN OCTOBER

The Student Players will have the advantage of playing in the production of the Bramhall Playhouse during the winter season. The season opens in the month of November. Playhouse, Stamford, Conn. For terms and particulars apply to:

BUTLER DAVENPORT, Director

Davenport Ridge, Stamford, Conn.

Sacks School of Music

Our standard for Teachers' Certificates is that of the Missouri Music Teachers' Association. Leschetizky Method—Piano, Violin, Cello, Double Bass, Voice. Italian Method—Voice. Efla Ellis Method—Piano for Beginners. Thorough, musicianly training in all departments. DELMAR AND EUGENE AVES., ST. LOUIS, MO.

NORTH BERKELEY
OUTDOOR SCHOOL

Co-educational

1547 Euclid Ave., Berkeley, Cal.

A Home School Located in the North Berkeley Hills overlooking San Francisco Bay

This school offers a complete course of study from Primary Preparatory through High School. A limited number of Boarding Pupils can be accommodated.

THE MACDUFFIE SCHOOL
OF HOUSECRAFT

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

One year diploma course covering every phase of economical and scientific preparation of food, care of home, buying, and management. A remarkably equipped, up-to-date house. Address: The Principia—JOHN MACDUFFIE (Harvard), MRS. JOHN MACDUFFIE (Radcliffe).

Danforth School

Framingham, Mass.

The country life school for young boys

James Chester Flagg, A.B. Head Master

Playground Training

Class Rooms Overlook Lake Michigan.

Full Term opens Sept. 18. 2 yrs. Diploma. Fall Term in Chicago, Playgrounds, Folk Dancing, Folk Songs, Story Telling, Gymnastics, etc. Strong Faculty. Fine Equipment. Address: FRANKLOTT PROPER, PLAYGROUND SCHOOL, Box 77, 618-22 So. Michigan Blvd., Chicago

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL OF
ELOQUENCE AND ORATORY

The oldest chartered school of expression in America. Degrees granted. Public Speaking, English, Dramatic Art, Professional and Financial Courses. Desires 44th year. For catalog address: D. A. Shoemaker, Principal, 922 Parkway Building, Philadelphia.

School of
Expression

35th year opens October 4th. Summer Terms: M. Y. University, Boston, Asheville, Chicago. List of Dr. Curry's books, pamphlets, and "Expression" free. S. S. Curry, Ph.D., Litt.D., President, Copley Sq., Boston, Mass.

BERKELEY HALL SCHOOL

An elementary, co-educational school. Kindergarten to ninth grade. Small classes and thorough individual training. Art, music, dancing, modern languages and sewing. 221 Fourth Avenue, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF
SECRETARIES

SEMI-ANNUAL COURSE JUNE 4th

Three months' individual instruction. Special rates. V. M. WHEAT, Director, 35 West 45 St.

BOSTON

REAL ESTATE

IF YOU WANT A HOME in Brookline of about 12 rooms, exceptionally well built, hardwood finish, containing all the good things that go with a residence built as it should be, look at my home, 231 Washington St., and satisfy yourself. Apply for garage: would cost \$20,000 to build. Today will sell for \$10,000 on terms. Suit. Apply to DR. AINSWORTH, 45 Bay State Road. Tel. 5103 Back Bay or your broker.

MISCELLANEOUS

REAL ESTATE—OKLAHOMA

SALE

OF TIMBER LANDS AND OTHER UNALLOTTED LANDS AND SURFACE OF SEGREGATED COAL AND ASPHALT LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN OKLAHOMA AND IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

There will be offered for sale at public auction at certain railroad points in western Oklahoma, from October 15th, 1917, to October 31st, 1917, inclusive, approximately 400,000 acres of timber land, 50,000 acres of the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt land, and 500 acres of other unallotted land, all belonging to the United States Government. The timber land is in Oklahoma and Oklahoma Indian Territory. The surface of the segregated coal and asphalt land is situated in Oklahoma and Oklahoma Indian Territory. The entire estate in the timber land and other unallotted lands will be sold as one unit, however, that of the segregated coal and asphalt land will be sold in various sized tracts not more than 640 acres classified as grazing land. No person is to be placed on the surface of timber land which may be purchased by one person. Residence on land not required. This may be subdivided in parcels, or by agent without fee of attorney, or by mail. Terms of sale of surface of segregated coal and asphalt land shall be as follows: (a) For cash, the entire purchase price shall be paid at time of sale. (b) For cash, the entire purchase price shall be paid at time of sale. (c) For cash, the entire purchase price shall be paid at time of sale. (d) For cash, the entire purchase price shall be paid at time of sale. (e) For cash, the entire purchase price shall be paid at time of sale. (f) For cash, the entire purchase price shall be paid at time of sale. (g) For cash, the entire purchase price shall be paid at time of sale. (h) For cash, the entire purchase price shall be paid at time of sale. (i) For cash, the entire purchase price shall be paid at time of sale. (j) For cash, the entire purchase price shall be paid at time of sale. (k) For cash, the entire purchase price shall be paid at time of sale. (l) For cash, the entire purchase price shall be paid at time of sale. (m) For cash, the entire purchase price shall be paid at time of sale. (n) For cash, the entire purchase price shall be paid at time of sale. (o) For cash, the entire purchase price shall be paid at time of sale. (p) For cash, the entire purchase price shall be paid at time of sale. (q) For cash, the entire purchase price shall be paid at time of sale. (r) For cash, the entire purchase price shall be paid at time of sale. (s) For cash, the entire purchase price shall be paid at time of sale. (t) For cash, the entire purchase price shall be paid at time of sale. (u) For cash, the entire purchase price shall be paid at time of sale. (v) For cash, the entire purchase price shall be paid at time of sale. (w) For cash, the entire purchase price shall be paid at time of sale. (x) For cash, the entire purchase price shall be paid at time of sale. (y) For cash, the entire purchase price shall be paid at time of sale. (z) For cash, the entire purchase price shall be paid at time of sale.

United States Government

RICHMOND, VA.

DEPARTMENT STORES

When You Visit

RICHMOND

Make the Finest

Department Store

in

VIRGINIA

Your Headquarters for

Shopping.

Miller & Rhoads

MOVING AND STORAGE

W. F. RICHARDSON, Inc.

Main and Belvidere Streets

RICHMOND, VA.

Phone Ran. 843

Fireproof Storage for House-

hold Goods!

Automobile Vans for Hauling!

Experienced Men

for Packing Furniture for Shipment to

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

TABLE SUPPLIES

Order NOW for the Winter

REAL VIRGINIA HAM

BY PARCEL POST

(COOKED OR UNCOOKED)

AMBOLD GROCERY CO.,

1502 W. Main Street, Richmond, Va.

Everything in season for local trade

ABRAM'S CAKES

9 E. Grace Street Richmond, Va.

Order today a \$1.00 box (delivered)

ABRAM'S SISTERS, Exclusive Cake Makers

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

SYDNOR & HUNDLEY

RICHMOND, VA.

Exclusive Furnishings

FUEL OF ALL KINDS

Samuel H. Cottrell & Son

Our Standard "Best Quality" Only

1102 W. Marshall Street Phone Mad. 177

FINANCIAL

VIRGINIA TRUST CO.

"The Safe Executor"

Invites Member readers to open an account. 3% interest paid on daily balances. Compounded monthly. Subject to check any time.

1106 East Main St., Richmond, Va.

BROAD STREET BANK

6th at Broad Street 3% on Balances

Open a Savings Account with us.

We want to serve you.

(Saturdays open till 8 p. m.)

FLORISTS

JOHN L. RATCLIFFE

FLORIST

200 W. Broad Street Phone Ran. 2771

SHOES

HOFHEIMER Shoes

New Location for the whole family, modern

N.E. Cor. 3rd and Broad ately priced.

HARDWARE

The Evans 706 W. Broad St.

Garden Tools, Mowers,

Floor Oil, Kitchen

Ware. Phone Mad. 3986.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

W. H. Jenks ELECTRICAL

WIRING

610-621 E. Main Street Phone Mad. 339

PLUMBING

J. H. DELANEY

201 N. Sycamore Street Bld. 2054-J

Plumbing. Repair work a specialty.

JEWELERS

Schwarzchild Bros.

RICHMOND'S LEADING JEWELERS

Broad and 2nd Sts., Richmond, Va.

CLEANING AND DYEING

C. B. Fitzwillson H. F. Ryder

Ryder Dry Cleaning Co.

Cleaning, Dyeing and Pressing

Mail Orders Solicited

421 S. Harrison St. Phone Ran. 450

National Dyeing and Finishing Works

1205 1/2 W. Main Street RICHMOND, VA.

Phone Mad. 3781

LAUNDRIES

ECLIPSE

Mad. 415

INTERIOR DECORATORS

Jas. T. Hill Wall Paper

Phone Ran. 2519

PAINTING AND DECORATING

W. H. TYREE 1917 Floyd Av.

Bld. 688

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FROM CALIFORNIA CITIES

SAN FRANCISCO

SHOES

Block & Levy
SHOES FOR WOMEN
EXCLUSIVELY
74 Geary St., S. F.

SPECIALTIES

COLLECTION BAGS

Wood or metal handles. Finished in colors to suit. Chambray lined. \$5 to \$6.
The Specialties Co.
1204 Bush St., Apt. 4
San Francisco, Cal.

MILLINERY

MILLINER

DAISY BRINK

245 O'Farrell Street
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Telephone Douglas 1080

Zobel's

The World's Largest Millinery Store
Occupying Six Floors
23 Grant Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Phone Douglas 4744

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Paragone

Distinctive Clothes and Blouses for Women
Geary Street at Grant Avenue

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

FURNITURE, CARPETS,
DRAPERIES

Bare Brothers
Founders 1877
255 Geary St. Union Square
SAN FRANCISCO

GARAGES

Everything for the Car
Broadway Garage Co.
GARAGING, REPAIRS, SUNDRIES
Expert Machinists
Estimates Given
Broadway and Polk, San Francisco

FLORISTS

Member of the
Florists' Telegraph
Delivery
Flowers
Delivered to
Any Part of
the United
States
333 GRANT AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO
Phone Sutter 423

JEWELERS

Jeweler Designer
HENRY S. BAILEY
Artistic Diamond Jewelry
Manufactured and Repaired
123 Geary St., San Francisco, Room 522-523
Mail Orders
Emblems

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.
Oppenheimer
The Trunkman
708 MARKET STREET
INDUSTRIAL
TRUNKS
Bags, Suit Cases
Ladies' Hand Bags

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS
CRYSTAL CAFETERIA
Carefully selected foods well cooked
and prepared by satisfied workers
MUSIC
126 Market Street
Phelan Building

VICTORIA CAFETERIA
Home recipes used in preparing whole-
some, carefully chosen foods.
133 POWELL STREET

CONFECTIONERY
We Solicit a Trial Order for Our
IDEAL CHOCOLATES at \$1.00 a Pound
CALIFORNIA POPPY
733 Market Street

TAILORS
J. COHEN
LADIES' TAILOR
Room 411, Whitney Building, San Francisco

APARTMENT HOTELS
HOTEL DOREL
Modern, sunny, newly fur. rooms, \$3-54
week. Ideal environment. Inspection
solicited. California at Larkin St.

BOOK BINDING
Bookbinding and Printing
MARNELL & CO.
31 Fourth Street
San Francisco

REDLANDS, CAL.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
A. LEIPIC
Ready to Wear and Dry Goods
Ladies', Children's and Infants'
Very popularly priced
108-109 E. State Street, Redlands, Calif.

HARRIS CO. DRY GOODS AND
READY TO WEAR
17-19 E. State Street, Redlands, Calif.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES
REDLANDS AUTO SUPPLY CO.
C. H. STONE, Prop., 15 E. State St.
Vacationing—Retreading

SHOES
Bennett's Bootery
Best State, off Fifth, Redlands, Calif.

Classified Advertising Rates
General Classified, 40c an agate line.
Local Classified, 10c an agate line.
In continuing space, figure seven words to
the agate line.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FINANCIAL

PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK
SAVINGS—COMMERCIAL
SACRAMENTO, CAL.
4% Paid on Savings Accounts
\$1.00 Starts an Account

WALL PAPERS AND PAINTS
C. H. KREBS & CO.
Wall Paper, Paints, Glass
AUTOMOBILE OILS AND
GREASES
626 J and 1008 Seventh Street
SACRAMENTO

DEPARTMENT STORES
Breuners
EVERYTHING
FOR THE HOUSE
58 Years
In Business
SACRAMENTO

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
OAK PARK FURNITURE CO.
Oak Park, Sacramento, Cal.
3016 Thirtieth Street
Complete House Furnishers
Out of High-Rent District
A. W. CLIFTON, Proprietor
618 J Street, Sacramento, Cal.
Office Phone M 505. Res. Cap. 211-J

MOVING AND STORAGE
WESTERN TRANSFER, VAN & STORAGE CO.
Piano Moving a Specialty
Auto Trucks
618 J Street, Sacramento, Cal.
Office Phone M 505. Res. Cap. 211-J

LONG BEACH, CAL.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
CLOTHING
F. B. SILVERWOOD'S
"Store with a Conscience"
\$15 to \$35 suits, including Hart Schaffner
& Marx Also \$3 "Hilltop" and \$4
and \$5 Sateen Hats.
124 PINE AVE., LONG BEACH, CAL.
WALP, REYNOLDS & DODD
Men's Clothing and Furnishings
Number 110 West Third Street

DEPARTMENT STORES
QUALITY AND SERVICE
A STORE WHERE
First consideration is given where shop-
ping is a pleasure.
THE MERCANTILE COMPANY
Broadway and Pine

THE CASH STORE CO.
Dry Goods—Ready to Wear—Underwear—
Hosiery—Shoes—Men's Furnishings
108-115 W. Broadway

A RELIABLE STORE
The Wall Co. Department Store
Cor. Pacific Ave. and 1st St.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
The Patrick Music Company
333 PINE AVENUE
Charles F. Patrick, Pres. and Mgr.
Pianos, Victrolas, Musical Instruments
of all kinds—Sheet Music
Special attention given to Piano Rentals

HARDWARE
Bennett Hardware Co.
115-119 East Broadway
The Hardware Store of Long Beach.
Hardware and Stoves of all kinds.
S. S. 47-J. Home 832.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
DOWNS FURNITURE CO.
Agents for Double Action Gas Ranges,
We Rent and Exchange Furniture and Desks.
334 Pine Avenue

SHOES
FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
reasonably priced, is what you will
find at the
QUALITY BOOT SHOP, 133 Pine
COVER-OLMSTED SHOE CO.
Sell Shoe Satisfaction
211 Pine Avenue

DRY GOODS
CALIFORNIA DRY GOODS CO.
T. J. Utt, Proprietor, 201 Pine Avenue
Best merchandise at Lowest Prices
Your Trade Appreciated

TAILORS
S. J. ABRAMS, Fine Tailoring
Clothes of Quality
at Reasonable Prices
S. S. "phone 1312
38 Pine Avenue

BOOKS
Books, Stationery, Engraving
FOUNTAIN PENS—OFFICE SUPPLIES
HEWITT'S BOOK STORE
117 Pine Ave., Long Beach, Cal.

FINANCIAL
THE NATIONAL BANK
OF LONG BEACH
Capital \$100,000. Surplus \$115,000
The Accommodating Bank
N. E. Corner Pine Avenue at First Street

CLEANING AND DYEING
CLEANING—PRESSING
ONLY DYE WORKS, 408 Pine Ave.
Phones H-5623, S. S. 313. Auto Service

LAUNDRIES
SOFT WATER LAUNDRY CO.—Works:
Anahelm and Davis ave. Branch off W. 3d
Pine ave. Phone H-730. S. S. 313 at 472

MILLINERY
MISS M. I. HUNTER
Woman's Hatter
208 W. Ocean Avenue, Long Beach, Cal.
MILLINERY—MME. R. MEYER
Hats made to order a specialty
310 Pine Avenue

JEWELERS
WALTER McCASLAND
EMBLEM JEWELRY
Practical Watchmaker and Engraver
28 Pine Ave., Palace Theatre Bldg.
HEIMAN & THOMPSON
Diamonds, Jewelry, Fine Repairing
Home 14402 11 Pine Avenue

PRINTING
PRINTING FOR LONG BEACH PEOPLE
Best Work of All Kinds, Engraving,
GALERS, 246 Pacific Ave.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS
H. D. BREITHAUP
Brick and Cement Contractor
Phone 235-W 141 Euclid Avenue

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

ARBORE
309-311 W. Fourth Street
C. O. MANSPEKER, Prop. A 4018

Boos Bros. Cafeterias
436-48 South Hill Street
221 West Fifth Street
648 South Broadway
328 South Broadway

CALIFORNIA CAFETERIA
325 West Third Street Phone A 3770

Y. M. C. A. CAFETERIA
715 South Hope Street
Continuous Service Day and Night

Vidamar Restaurant
108 West Tenth Street
Between Main and Broadway

GROCERIES
Ralphs Grocery Company
"SELLS FOR LESS"
Four stores, 635 and 317 So. Spring St.
Cor. 35th Pl. & Vermont, Pico & Normandie

TABLE SUPPLIES
MRS. BATH'S BAKERY
1125 Soutous Street Tel. 53161
Delicious Cakes a Specialty

PHOTOGRAPHY
CATCH-HILL STUDIOS
INTERIOR DECORATING
DESIGNING
Suite 114 Story Building Los Angeles Ave

KODAKS
KODAKS
And Everything That Goes With Them
EARL V. LEWIS
226 West Fourth 208 West Seventh

CLEANING AND DYEING
O. W. THOMAS CO.
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
2207-7 Maple Avenue
705 W. Sixth Street
South 470
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

PARIS DYE WORKS
Expert French Dry Cleaners
28th and San Pedro Streets
LOS ANGELES
10073 10073 S. A. VERNER
South 6243

Peelless Curtain Cleaning Co.
Curtains Called for and Delivered
1577 West Washington Street
Home 23136 West 1375

CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
ARTHUR L. EATON
Wright Bld. Chandler Bldg. Tel.: A-3916,
Rdwy. 7673. Use phone—Auto will call.

LAUNDRIES
Hollywood Laundry, Inc.
Sunset and Cahuenga Avenue
Telephone Home 579316, Holly. 2141

SHOES
INNES SHOE CO.
BEST IN SHOES AND HOSE
Our New Location:
642 South Broadway

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
JESSEBERG'S WALK-OVER BOOT SHOPS
612 S. Broadway & Cor. 4th & Spring Sts.

MUSIC
R. W. HEFFELFINGER
PUBLISHER
446-448 Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal. Importer

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS
LARRY STENOGRAPHIC CO.
604 Citizens National Bank Building, Los Angeles
LILLIAN H. JONES, S. A. VERNER
Home A-1087 Bdy. 2075

Walters Stenographic Co.
819 HAAS BUILDING, LOS ANGELES
A 5009—NOTARY—Main 2617

INSURANCE
VERNON C. BOGY
INSURANCE
627 Van Nuys Building
F 2538 Bdway 2397

REAL ESTATE LOANS
AND FIRE INSURANCE
FRED M. WELLS
705 Union Oil Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
A-5737, Main 1175

REAL ESTATE
LOS ANGELES REAL ESTATE, Loans and
Insurance. **RAYMOND D. FRISBIE**, 631 Spring
St. Main 2875-60478.

SIGNS
DROMGOLD-SCHROEDER CO.
1025 S. Los Angeles Street Main 605
Est. 1874

SIGN PAINTING
PACIFIC SIGN SERVICE, 8804 South Hill
St. Signs of every kind. **CRIS HEISNER**,
Phone F 5692.

PAINTING AND DECORATING
PAINTING, Decorating, Tinting, Paper
Hanging, Cabinet Work. **Ervin M. Street**,
650 Lucas ave., Los Angeles. 52796.

BOARD AND ROOMS
IN ATTRACTIVE HOME, lovely rooms with
board; diners served to outsiders also.
MRS. NINA R. COONEY, 1000 S. Alvarado at
55141

WATCHMAN SERVICE
LEE W. HAHN, private night watchman
in West Adams Heights. 2727 Harvard
Bldg. Home 72631.

PAINT MANUFACTURERS
BRADLEY'S High Grade Liquid Paint
The paint with merit made in Los Angeles.
Bradley-Vine Paint Co., 608 Alameda St.

LITERATURE BOXES
LITERATURE Boxes, gold lettered
\$1.35 to \$1.75 delivered anywhere, post-
age extra. **E. M. STREET**, 456 Lucas St.

GOWNS
MRS. PHOEBUS OLIVER
MODIST
1727 W. 7th Street, LOS ANGELES. 53132

MOVING AND STORAGE

BEKINS
Fire-Proof
Storage
MOVING PACKING
SHIPPING
Special Rates on Automobiles
and Household Goods East and
West

Los Angeles 250 S. Broadway
Oakland 1130 Broadway

San Francisco 13th and Mission

BUILDERS
MILWAUKEE BUILDING COMPANY
Design Your House
Build Your House

OUR SINGLE CONTRACT SYSTEM
Unites the work of Architect and
Builder in a logical manner.
Produces economic efficiency.
Harmonizes the interests that ordi-
narily conflict.

TEN YEARS OLD.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

INTERIOR DECORATORS
Edgar J. Cheesewright
Associated
JOHN B. HOLZGEL
Suite 701, Title Guarantees Building,
LOS ANGELES
DECORATIONS—INTERIOR WOODWORK—
FURNITURE
Telephone: A 4650, Broadway 2704
Residence Pasadena, Colorado 5817

MILLINERY
Green
926 SO. FIGUEROA ST.
MISS E. KUNTZ, 2692 W. PICO ST.
THE MODE
WEST 917

CONTRACTORS
BUILDING CONTRACTORS
CITY OR COUNTRY
Allen-Knight Construction Co.
1123 Story Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
F 1307

GARAGES
Golden State Garage
2122 WEST PICO STREET
Selling
WOODS DUAL POWER CARS
One of America's most efficient Automobiles
GAS AND ELECTRIC SERVICE
Dealers in High-Grade Used Electric Cars
F. E. FELT, Owner
West 7084 Home 24530

AUTOMOBILES
Main 0075 Home A 2415
10c 10c
per Mile per Mile
All Night Service

BICYCLE REPAIRING
Angelus Bike Shop
Make repairing a specialty; new and
second-hand bicycles sold on easy terms.
Rear 218 W. 4th St. Main 1265.

JEWELERS
WATCH REPAIRING
High-Class Work at Reasonable Prices.
Engraving or Printing
215 W. Third Street. F-1117.
JEWELERS—H. B. CROUCH CO.
Makers of Exclusive Hand-Made Jewelry
Special Order Work a Specialty
738 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Cal. Tel. F-1179

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
MYER SIEGEL & CO.
445 South Broadway
Women's and Children's Garments
at Moderate Prices
Ladies' Gowns and Fancy Coats
MME. WOOLLEY
Brack Shops, Promenade S. F-2410
Made to order, ready to wear, \$5 to \$5.50.
Phone for appointment, East 477. Mrs. E. M.
CAMPBELL, 2600 N. Broadway.

TAILORS
Oliver D. Milsom
Tailor
Suite 802, Citizens National Bank Bldg.
LOUIS BRAND
LADIES' TAILOR
324 South Broadway
Suits \$50 and up. F 2082

Tailor—Edwin Hartley
Right Clothes at Right Prices
204-5 Linsler Building, 524 S. Spring Street
LAWRENCE G. CLARK
FINE TAILORING
New Location, 203 West 8th Street
BAUER-PETERMAN CO.
421 Wall Street. Send for catalogue.

JAMES VAN EVERY
480 South Broadway Main 7560
Wedding invitations; personal holiday cards.

PRINTING
PRACTICAL PRINTING
Sunday-school, church and secretary's
supplies, office stationery, job printing.
BAUER-PETERMAN CO.
421 Wall Street. Send for catalogue.

The Bolton Printing Co., Inc.
204-208 EAST FOURTH STREET
LOS ANGELES Main 5213
F 6921

CONTRACTORS
Electrical Contractors
GANS BROS.
Retail Stores, 612 S. Spring St., 211 N.
Main St. A-3742, Main 1332.

PASADENA, CAL.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Wear Gossard
CORSETS
They Lace In Front
Discriminating Women Look for This
Trade Mark
Your Model at \$2.00 Up
Sold and Fitted by
Herman R. Hertel Co.
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

T. W. Mather Co.
PASADENA, CAL.

DRY GOODS
Women's and Children's Apparel.
Featuring style and quality
combined with individual style.
Your ultimate shopping place
in Pasadena.
An accommodating store.

INSURANCE
Fire Insurance a Specialty
J. C. BRAINARD
19 S. Marengo Avenue,
Pasadena, Cal.

FINANCIAL
The Banking Institutions for you to be in touch
with in PASADENA, CALIFORNIA, are the
Union National
and the
Union Trust and Savings
DEPOSITS \$7,000,000
RESOURCES \$9,000,000

GROCERIES
CABLES—GROCERY
Colorado 2804
Quality and Service the Best
FULL LINE OF GROCERIES
FRESH AND SHIPPED MEATS
Fine Fruits and Vegetables a Specialty.
Prices the lowest. Free delivery to all parts
of city.
Cor. Cypress Ave. and Villa St., Pasadena.

FLORISTS
ELDRON'S FLOWER SHOP
250 E. Colorado St.
Tel. F. O. 227
Mail and Telegraph Orders
Promptly Delivered.
Member of the National Florists'
Association

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
BRENNER & WOOD
37 North Raymond Avenue
Responsible for
ALL BRENNERWOOD
FOR MEN

BOOKS AND STATIONERY
PICTURE FRAMING
STATIONERY AND BOOKS
190 East Colorado Street
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING
PASADENA STATIONERY & PRINTING CO.
47 East Colorado Street Phone Col. 1088
Wedding Invitations and Announcements
Engraving or Printing
Copper Plate Printing—Die Stamping

PLUMBING
Plumbing, Jobbing, Repairing
Gas Fitting
J. W. ARNI, 258 Franklin Avenue
Phone F. O. 2866

SHOES
SHOES
For Every Member of the Family
MORSE-HECKMAN SHOE CO.
169 E. Colorado Street

HARDWARE
PASADENA HARDWARE COMPANY
The Finest Hardware Store in the West
66-76 West Colorado Street

STOCKTON, CAL.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
THE WONDER, Inc.
STOCKTON, CAL.
An Exclusive Shop for Ladies' and
Misses' Fashions
ALWAYS IN THE LEAD, showing at all
times the very latest styles at the most mod-
erate prices. We specialize in Suits, Gowns
and Coats, Waists and Sweaters, Millinery,
Lingerie in Silk and Cotton—Fancy Goods
of every description, Hosiery and kindred lines.

THE STERLING (Inc.)
The very latest creations in Coats, Suits,
Dresses, Millinery, Waists, etc. Take elevator
for cloak and suit department, third floor.
You can always do a little better at THE
STERLING—a little better in value and
service

THE STERLING
Main at Hunter Square, Stockton, California

SAN JOSE, CAL.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
STULL & SONNIKEN
Suits—Coats—Dresses—Waists—Lingerie
Dry Goods—Household Goods

CLOTHIERS
SPRING'S, INC.
Established 1865
Wearing Apparel for Men, Boys and
Children. Women's Coats, Sweaters, Hats
and Hosiery.

PAINTING AND WOOD FINISHING
PAINTERHANGER WOODFINISHER
TOMAS BAIN
Phone 4442 PAINTER 303 Delmas Ave.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

DEPARTMENT STORES

Here's Our "Roll of Honor"
—"Perrins" gloves —"Kayser" silk gloves —"Utopia" yarns
—"Modart" corsets —"Kayser" underwear —"Wirthmor" waists
—"W.B." corset —"Pictorial" patterns —"Betty Wales" dresses
—"Onyx" hosiery —"Merode" underwear —"Andrea" model hats

—These lines
exclusive to this
store in
San Diego

Holgarusser Inc.
Broadway at Sixth San Diego

—We give 2-3c
trading stamps
with each
purchase.

TABLE SUPPLIES
Hellers
11 Cash Money-Saving
FOOD-STUFF STORES
All conveniently located in various
parts of the city. The same low
prices prevail at all
11 STORES
It is genuine Economy to buy your
table-needs at

HAMILTON'S
Grocers — Sixth and C

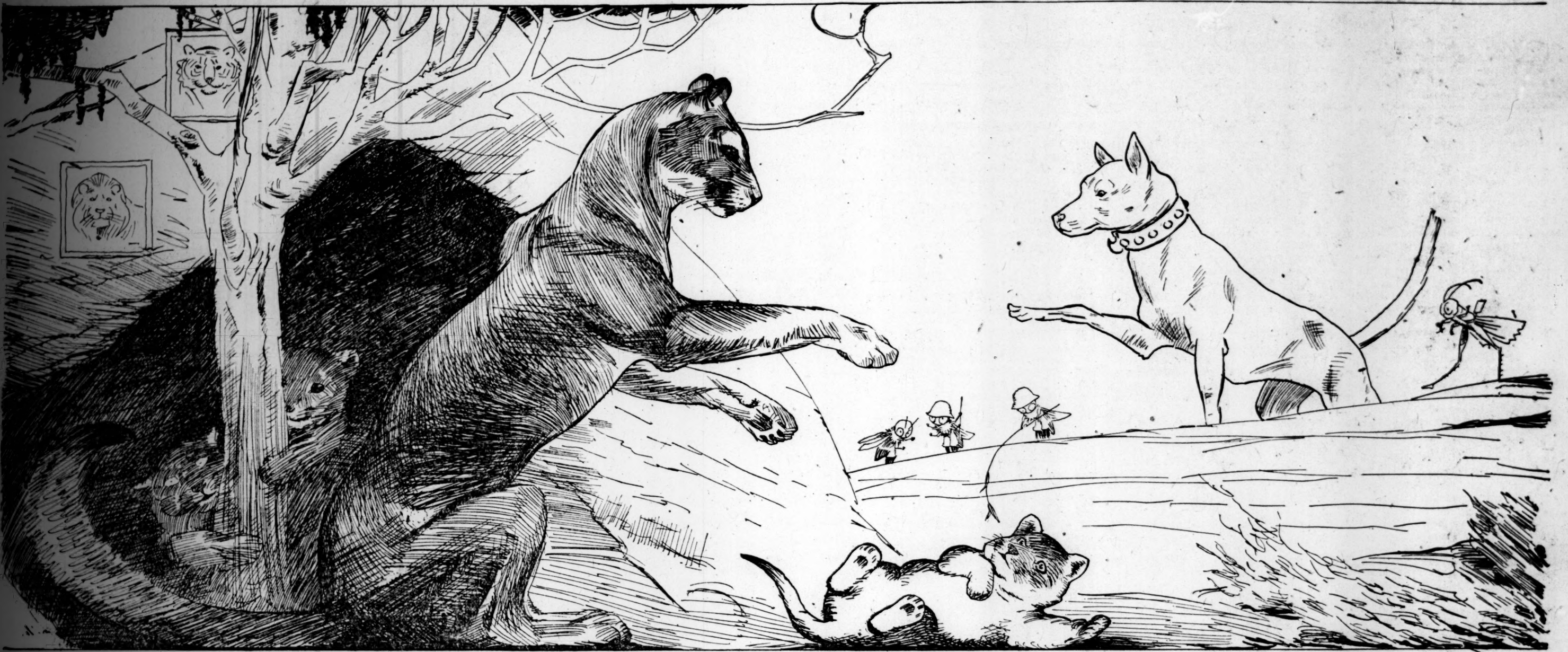
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
Bembough & Gillons
SAN DIEGO'S
PREMIER STORE
FOR MEN AND BOYS
1045 FIFTH STREET

FINANCIAL
THE SAN DIEGO SAVINGS BANK
The Oldest and Largest Savings Bank
in San Diego
Interest on Check 4% Interest on Sav-
ings Accounts

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
S. W. Cor. 5th and Broadway
Capital \$100,000. Surplus and Profits all
earned. \$600,000. Largest Surplus of any
Bank in San Diego.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Madame Cougar-Puma-Panther-Painter-Mountain Lion Entertains the Travelers



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Dingo stood with one ear cocked up, thinking. "Mr. Grasshopper," said he finally, "in all your travels, where do you think you have met the most interesting animals?"

"In Africa, undoubtedly, Mr. Dingo," replied Mr. Grasshopper, promptly. "Africa has the elephant, the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, the largest and most highly developed of the apes, by far the greatest variety of antelopes, ranging from the tiny spring-buck to the majestic eland, not to mention the ostrich among birds, and

the superb African lion and the unrivaled wart hog—" Mr. Grasshopper was becoming enthusiastic and Dingo cut him short, asking him if he did not think they had found some interesting creatures in South America.

"Yes," admitted Grasshopper, "we certainly have seen some attractive animals here in South America. A few have been quite peculiar. But, on the whole, the animal life of South America is nowhere near so highly developed as that of Africa."

"There are several animals here that we have not yet seen," observed Dingo. "There is the cougar, for in-

stance, and the puma, and the mountain lion, and the panther and the painter."

"How many is that?" asked one of the Busyville Bees.

Dingo counted. "Five," said he. "Then," said Grasshopper, "let us first hunt up the cougar, and visit the others afterward in their order."

Following directions given them by a passing bird, Dingo led the way up a little mountain stream and stopped at the entrance of a tiny cave, formed by the falling of a piece of the rock from its ledge. Here they found Madame Cougar at home. She was

a tall, handsome, lithe, tawny-colored animal and had that mildness of expression which Dingo had often noted upon the face of the lion. Indeed, a picture of a lion, together with that of a tiger, ornamented the entrance to Madame Cougar's den. "Family portraits," she explained. Madame Cougar leaped three round, woolly little kittens out, introduced them to her visitors and they remained frolicking about in the most amusing fashion, while our Mr. Grasshopper asked a few questions and entirely filled up a new notebook with notes. By and by Dingo remarked that their next call

was to be on the puma, and asked Madame Cougar if she knew where there was a puma to be found.

"Why, yes," she replied. "Right here. I am a puma."

"Ah," said Grasshopper, amazed, "then our next call can be on the panther." "I am a panther, also," said Madame Cougar. Grasshopper's eyes grew big and round with surprise. "Are you a painter too?" he shrilled.

"I am," she replied.

"And a mountain lion?"

"Yes."

"Five animals in one," cried Buzz. "No, only five names for the same

animal," corrected Madame Cougar. "But, why do you have so many names?" asked Dingo.

"It is because of our wide range," replied the cougar. "People call us by different names in different places, and we are found in many places. Cougars, pumas, mountain lions, panthers and painters, we range from British Columbia, in North America, to Patagonia, in South America. In the United States, we are fairly abundant in parts of Colorado and we are found in the Adirondack Mountains, in the East, and in Florida. The painter of the Adirondacks is the mountain lion of

the Rockies and the cougar of the tropical forests of South America."

"Which name do you like best?" asked Busy.

Madame Cougar-Puma-Panther-Painter-Mountain Lion smiled. "They are all the same to me," she said. Dingo was delighted. "We won't have to hunt up all those other animals now," he whispered to our Mr. Grasshopper. But Grasshopper was disappointed.

"I brought along four other notebooks," said he, "one for each of the other animals, and now I cannot fill them with notes."

The Boy Who Worked at the Pottery

Two or three hundred years ago, if a stranger inquired the way to Burslem, Staffordshire, he was told to "take two turns to the right, and you'll find the Churchyard Works in the hollow." For few people visited the village of Burslem . . . unless they wished to buy butter jars, cooking dishes, or porringers. There was nothing to see in Burslem; the tiny, thatched cottages were scattered anywhere within walking distance of the pottery, there was no pretense to streets, and heaps of broken or spoiled earthenware gave a most untidy look to the village. For several centuries, the Wedgwood family had been potters, and the "works," where dishes were made from the clay of Burslem, stood next the churchyard.

Josiah Wedgwood, eventually the master potter of them all, was the youngest child in a family of 13, and was sent to school with the other boys and girls, as soon as he could talk, for there was hardly room in his mother's small cottage for a lot of children to play. The kind old lady who kept the dame's school found the lad very quick at learning his letters, writes Mary S. Stimpson in "The Child's Book of English Biography."

When Josiah was old enough, he walked three miles and a half to attend a man's school in Newcastle-under-Lyme. To reach this place, Josiah crossed green fields and commons, and they were a pleasant sight after the clay and clutter of Burslem. As no cart or carriage could be driven in the village, the earthenware was carried away to be sold, in panniers strapped on to donkeys and horses. The packmen liked Josiah, and often held him on the donkey's back for a short ride. . . . Certainly Newcastle-under-Lyme was a much prettier and safer place than Burslem, but, when Josiah was 9, and when he was doing well in reading and arithmetic, he had to leave Newcastle. . . . The boy began learning the potter's trade in the Churchyard Works. It is doubtful if this seemed a great hardship to him, however, for he was all his life a steady worker, and one who wanted to improve everything he touched.

While at Newcastle, Josiah had amazed and delighted his school friends with the figures and animals he cut from paper. Here, at the pottery, he had a chance to copy these in clay. His fingers were skillful, and in leisure moments he made a toy theatrical stage, with 50 or more actors, and could tell the curious listeners a very interesting story of what these clay figures were supposed to be doing. Josiah was soon the best thrower in the works. The thrower is the one who shapes with his hands from the damp clay, on the swiftly revolving potter's wheel, the various dishes needed. The old men in the pottery agreed that no one had such an accurate eye and touch as Josiah's, when he was but 11 years old. Hundreds of men had been contented to work for a few shillings a day

all their lives in the Burslem Pottery, but Josiah determined to find out all the secrets and arts that could make earthen things more useful and more beautiful. He tried experiments with different clays; he colored clay with chemicals; and he invented new shapes and implements, until his brother Thomas scolded him for wasting time.

By the will of his father, Josiah received \$100 when he became of age. He moved from Burslem to Stoke, and, with two other men, went into partnership. Josiah was the brains of the firm. He made a pretty mottled ware, knife handles of something that looked like agate, and plates and dinner services of a green, glasslike ware that was a secret invention of his own. These novelties . . . were eagerly snapped up by Liverpool and London jewelers.

Josiah knew what was going on in the outside world, and took great interest in the American colonies. He wrote, talked, and gave money for the benefit of the struggling colonists. We must never forget that Wedgwood, the master potter, was a warm friend to America. . . .

For 12 years Wedgwood held the secret of making jasper ware. This was his greatest invention. With it he made many cameos and 300 portraits of distinguished people, from Chaucer to Lord Nelson and Benjamin Franklin. His vases, candlesticks, flower pots and jars usually bore some charming design of his own. He copied the wonderful Portland vase, and one of his copies can be seen today, beside the original, in the British Museum. His advice was sought by foreign royal factories, and his ideas in porcelain were imitated everywhere.

Skating in Charles II's Time

Skating on metal runners, as we know it today, was practically unknown in England, in the time of Charles II. Men then called it "sliding," and the diarist, John Evelyn, wrote of it in 1662: "Having seen the strange and wonderful dexterity of the sliders on the new canal in St. James' Park, performed before Their Majesties by divers gentlemen and others with skates, after the manner of the Hollanders, with what swiftness they pass, how suddenly they stop in full career upon the ice; I went home by water, but not without exceeding difficulty, the Thames being frozen, great flakes of ice encompassing our boat." Before this time, skates had been just bones, roughly tied to the feet. The Cavaliers, who took refuge in Holland during the Commonwealth, there learned the use of metal skates, which they introduced into England.

A Mahogany Bridge

In the state of Chiapas, Mexico, there is a bridge which spans the Rio Michol, measures 150 feet long by 15 feet wide, and is built of solid mahogany.

As we drove to our summer home, early in June, Virginia, a happy, fair-haired child of 12, exclaimed, "O mother, hear the dear little birds singing everywhere. I just love the precious bluebirds, in their blue coats and red trimmings. How I should like to cuddle one in my hands!"

The air seemed filled with these beautiful little creatures so loved throughout the United States and Canada. Their bright blue wings and backs, together with their cinnamon red breasts, made them appear dressed for a festival, while their sweet warbles sounded as though they were singing, "Tau-al-ly, tau-al-ly," as we drove along. All who become acquainted with these little bluebird friends say that their tempers are as serene as the color of their feathers.

The day after we reached the old farmhouse, I heard Virginia whistling and pounding on the piazza.

"What are you doing, little sister?" I called.

"I am making a bluebird house," the child answered.

She had found a covered wooden box about 10 inches long, and was busily cutting a small opening with some tools she had taken from the tool chest.

"I wish I knew how to build a piazza, so that the birds would have a place to come out and see what is going on," said Virginia, earnestly. "I know what I will do! I'll take this little stick and nail it under the door. Their feet are so small, they do not need a large piazza."

"After it is finished, I am going to paint it all blue," she went on, "to match the bluebirds' coats; and I shall put a sign on the front: 'To let. None but bluebirds need apply.'"

"The little girl was a slow carpenter; it took her some time to finish the house and to paint it with the blue paint which she found in the barn. At last the happy work was completed, and she ran for the farmer's assistance, begging him to leave his work and nail the house upon a pole. He did as she asked, driving the pole firmly into the ground, near our house.

Can you imagine Virginia's excitement, as she came dancing and leaping to me three days later, calling, "O mamma girl, mamma girl," which was her pet name for me when she was very happy. "What do you think? Come quickly and see: Mr. and Mrs. Bluebird have come to live in my little house."

Virginia's desires were surely fulfilled, for the bluebirds were flying in and out of the little blue box, carrying long pieces of grass in their bills. "They are making furniture for their house," exclaimed Virginia, with glee. "How much rent do you charge your tenants?" I inquired.

"Twenty-five songs a day," answered the little girl, promptly. Virginia loved Mr. and Mrs. Bluebird "almost to pieces," as she expressed it, and watched them untiringly as the summer days passed by. One day it became apparent that

Three Little Bluebirds

there were some baby birds in the tiny blue house, which brought much delight to our little girl.

"What a busy time the parents do have to feed the children," Virginia said, as we stood watching her pets. "The babies have such big appetites. I have seen papa and mamma Bluebird fly to the little house as many as a dozen times in a half hour, with their bills crowded full of food."

One sunny day, there appeared at the door of the bird house, three little heads looking out upon the green world. From this time, these little creatures could be seen every day; peering about, like children from a window. Virginia never grew tired of standing near the pole watching them, and carrying on imaginary conversations with her "darling birdie babies." I often noticed her throwing kisses in the morning to Sweetie, Tweety, and Songy, as she called the wee birds.

As I returned from a drive one sunny day, Virginia, almost in tears, called to me. "O mamma, what shall I do? Mrs. Bluebird is flying up and down and scolding. Sweetie, Tweety, and Songy so hard!"

"What does the child mean?" I thought, as I went with her to the piazza where we could see the bird house. It seemed to be as Virginia had said. Mrs. Bluebird was hovering near the box, apparently scolding her little birds. Suddenly the mystery was solved.

"Why, Virginia, she isn't scolding," I explained; "she is only trying to coax her babies out of the box that they may learn to fly."

A moment later, to our amazement, Mrs. Bluebird flew into the little house and pushed Sweetie, Tweety, and Songy to the ground below.

"O mamma, she is unkind to the precious baby birds!" cried Virginia, in tears.

"No, dear," I said, "she isn't unkind. She is going to teach them to fly to a much happier home than their little blue box."

"But why couldn't she have taken them by the wing and led them from the house, instead of pushing them out?" asked Virginia, as she dried her tears. "You would not have done that to me when I was a baby, mamma."

"You see, my dear," I explained, "that bluebird mothers express their love in ways different from human mothers. She wants her children to know the big tree, Virginia, and to see the bright blue sky, and fly in the golden sunshine."

Then such an interesting sight followed. Mrs. Bluebird flew down and stood on the ground, in front of the little birds, and flapped and flapped her wings, endeavoring to get the babies to do the same. She chirped and she chirped her rebukes and her encouragement until, at last, the babies began to flap their wings. The mother would fly a little way ahead, then come back to the birds and, in twittering language, tell them that they also could fly and that they must make the effort. Mr. Bluebird soon came to help his wife, took charge of

one of the babies and coaxed and coaxed until it had flown to a twig, a few feet away.

It was an exciting day for Virginia and the birds. Twittering, chirping, chipping parents, fluttering, flapping, falling babies. From time to time, one of the parent birds would fly off and bring refreshments for the babies, and then again there would be fluttering of wings and coaxing chirpings.

At sunset, peace settled down upon the bird family, and Virginia was overjoyed when she looked up and saw the three little bluebirds, perched upon a branch of a tree high above their old home, with their happy parents near by.

"How happy Sweetie, Tweety, and Songy must be!" exclaimed Virginia, as she kissed me good-night. "If their mamma had not pushed them from the blue house, they would never have known they had wings and would never have seen the beautiful big world; would they, dear?"

Travel

I should like to rise and go Where the golden apples grow; Where below another sky Parrot islands anchored lie. And, watched by cockatoos and goats, Lonely Crusoes building boats; Where, in sunshine reaching out, Eastern cities, miles about, Are with mosque and minaret Among sandy gardens set. And the rich goods from near and far Hang for sale in the bazaar; Where the great wall round China goes.

And on one side the desert blows, And with bell and voice and drum, Cities on the other hum; Where are forests hot as fire, Wide as England, tall as a spire, Full of apes and coconuts, And the Negro hunters' huts; Where the knotty crocodile Lies and blinks in the Nile, And the red flamingo flies, Hunting fish before his eyes;

Where among the desert sands, Some deserted city stands, All its children—sweep and prince—Grown to manhood ages since, Not a foot in street or house, Not a stir of child or mouse, And when kindly falls the night, In all the town no spark of light. Then I'll come when I'm a man With a camel caravan; Light a fire in the gloom Of some dusty dining room; See the pictures on the walls—Heroes, fights and festivals; And in a corner find the toys Of the old Egyptian boys.

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Memphis

Memphis, a great city of Egypt, after the fall of Thebes, became the capital of the whole country. The place was on the left bank of the Nile, only about ten miles distant from the Pyramids.

At Dinner—In Colonial Days

When the early colonists came to America, they brought with them only the rudest of household belongings. To be sure, many of the things which we today consider necessary to our comfort were not even then in existence. The colonists, for instance, did not have beautiful mahogany dining tables, standing upon carved supports; the table at which they ate their simple repasts was only a straight board, sometimes only about three feet wide, which had, no legs at all, but was placed upon supports, or trestles, shaped something like saw-horses. In those days, however, there were nice

tablecloths, sometimes of coarse holland, sometimes of fine damask, such as your mother probably uses today. There were napkins, too, and they were much needed on account of the absence of many knives, forks and spoons. Forks, especially, were luxuries, known and possessed only by the rich and mighty people of the colonies. At that time, the common table utensils were wooden or horn cups to drink out of and spoons and knives with which to eat one's food; trenchers were in common use, too, these being blocks of heavy wood, 10 or 12 inches square and perhaps three or four deep, with a hollow part in the center in which to place the food. Not always did each person have a trencher, either; often two or three children, or a man and his wife, were content to use a trencher together. After a while, of course, pewter plates and jugs, porringers and knives and spoons came into general use, and wealthy families had sometimes, also, a few pieces of silverware—perhaps some silver spoons and a silver salt cellar which stood in the center of the table.

It may well be imagined that this long, narrow table—with a high salt cellar in the middle, with clumsy wooden trenchers for plates, with round pewter platters heaped high with the stew of meat and vegetables, with a great noggin or two of wood, a can of pewter, or a silver tankard to drink from, . . . with many wooden or pewter and some silver spoons, but no forks, no glass, no china, no covered dishes, no saucers—did not look much like our dinner tables today.

Even the seats were different, writes Alice Morse Earle, in "Home Life in Colonial Days." There were seldom chairs or stools for each person. A long, narrow bench without a back, called a form, was placed on each side of the table. Children in many households were not allowed to sit, even on these uncomfortable forms, while eating. Many times they had to stand by the side of the table during the entire meal; in old-fashioned families, that uncomfortable and ungainly custom lasted till this century (the Nineteenth). I know of children, not fifty years ago, standing thus at all meals at the table of one of the judges of the Supreme Court. He had a beautiful table, was a hospitable en-

tertainer and well-known epicure; but children sat not at his board. Each stood at his place and had to behave with decorum and eat in silence. In some families, children stood behind their parents and other grown persons, and food was handed back to them from the table—so we are told. This seems closely akin to throwing food to an animal, and must have been among people of very low station and social manners.

In other houses, they stood at the side-table; and, trencher in hand, ran over to the great table to be helped to more food when their first supply was eaten.

The chief thought on the behavior of children at the table, which must be inferred from all accounts we have of those times, is that they were to eat in silence, as fast as possible, and leave the table as speedily as might be. In a little book, called "A Pretty Little Pocket Book," printed in America about the time of the Revolution, I found a list of rules for the behavior of children at the table at that date. They were ordered never to seat themselves at the table until after the blessing had been asked, and their parents told them to be seated. They were never to ask for anything on the table; never to speak unless spoken to; always to break the bread, not to bite into a whole slice; never to take salt except with a clean knife; not to throw bones under the table. One rule read: "Hold not thy knife upright, but sloping; lay it down at right hand of the plate, with end of blade on the plate." Another, "Look not earnestly at any person that is eating." When children had eaten all that had been given them, if they were "moderately satisfied," they were told to leave at once the table and the room.

Words and Their Origin

The word "school" is derived from the Greek word "scholē," meaning leisure, because, in former days, when people worked hard in the fields throughout the day, they could only learn in leisure hours.

"Sincere" comes from the Latin "sine cera," without wax. The Romans were fond of filling up cracks in vases with wax, in order to make them appear perfect.

The word "salary" has an interesting origin. When a Roman Governor used to tour through the provinces he administered, the people had to provide him with food for his horses and salt for himself. The latter was his "salarium"—from Latin "sal," meaning "salt."

A photograph is the result of the "writing" of the sun's rays, on specially prepared films. "Photo" refers to light, and "grapho" means "I write." The word "alphabet" is made by combining "alpha" and "beta," the names of the first two letters of the Greek alphabet. "Omega" is the name of the last letter.

"Good-by" comes from "God-be-with-you," just as "Adieu" means "to God."

THE HOME FORUM

Not "Ideal Legerdemain"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is at length learned to be no miserable piece of ideal legerdemain, by which we poor mortals expect to live and die, but a deep-drawn breath fresh from God, by whom and in whom man lives, moves, and has deathless being." (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 195.)

These words, as found in a message which Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, sent to First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Cleveland, Ohio, expose a subtle belief still lurking in the opinions sometimes expressed by mortals when discussing Christian Science, to the effect that it is a beautiful religion, all right, may be, for one's friends and relatives, but after all an ignis fatuus, a will-o'-the-wisp in the unrealizable realm of idealism, and wholly unadaptable to the practical world in which mankind must meet their problems day by day.

Christian Science has reached the point where comparatively few people can be found who deny openly that it has healed and is healing innumerable cases of so-called incurable diseases. But admitting that this Science heals disease is far from accepting Christian Science, much less from understanding why and how it heals all manner of disease. It is among the class of people who have become used to Christian Science in a superficial way, used to hearing its name, used to the formerly surprising discovery that old-time friends have become its adherents, used to talking about Christian Science in the terms of the world, that the belief is voiced that as an ideal, as a personal religion, as one sect among many sects, Christian Science has won and is entitled to its place, but never does the acknowledgment go so far as to admit that Christian Science offers, as it does, a really practical explanation and adaptation to present-day needs of the commands of Jesus the Christ. And here be it said that Jesus certainly intended, through his commands, to make Christianity the chiefest thing at every moment in a man's every experience.

If Christian Science were merely another beautiful theory, "by which we poor mortals expect to live and die," then it would only have added to the complexity of the world's divisions

of religious belief and not have forwarded one iota the progress of mankind out of mortality and the senses. The inclination of a mortal sense of things thus to try to hold Christian Science, the reinstatement of the Christianity established and taught by Christ Jesus, within the bounds of mortality, to deny its vital power and dominion over all that the senses stand for, would, if possible, prevent the demonstration of the knowledge of God as divine Principle, as All-in-all, and the consequent proof of the nothingness of the whole mortal view of existence, a view based on the perverted premise that life is in matter and that matter is real.

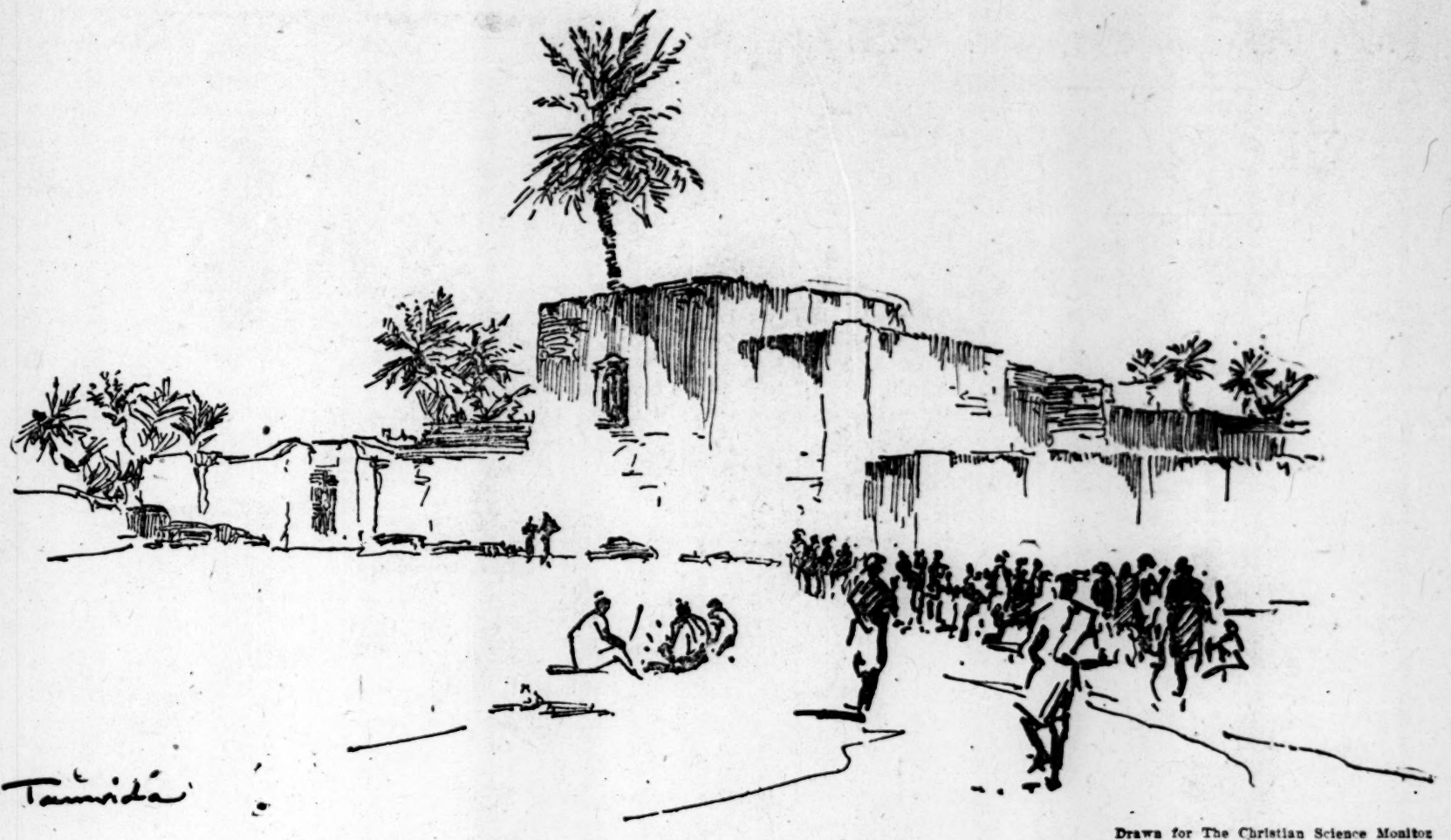
It is to those who get a glimpse of something beyond the belief of mortal living and dying, namely the fact that man has his being in God and is not subject to mortal life and death at all, that Christian Science appeals as the greatest discovery that the world could possibly have brought to its attention. As with every other discovery, Christian Science is useless to mankind unless understood and demonstrated. Once it was held quite impossible that messages could be sent from the land to ships at sea, without wires, and had the world persisted in that view, even after Signor Marconi had proved otherwise, his discovery of wireless telegraphy would have availed the world nothing. The bonds of convention must be broken before the world can advance into the understanding of any discovery. Christian Science offers all the wonderful possibilities of spiritual demonstration to those who will put aside the belief that matter is real and that in a material world man lives and dies, for the truth that in God man lives, moves, and has his being and never dies.

Legerdemain is defined as "sleight of hand; hence, any artful deception or trick." According to its Discoverer, then, Christian Science is no idealistic deception or trick; no declaration of unrealities in the name of reality. It is not an attempt to fool mortals into imagining they are living in an earthly paradise, with nothing to do but to repeat a few platitudes and be saved. No, far from it. Christian Science is Science and can never be deception.

Christian Science does not deceive people into merely thinking that they are well; it teaches them to know that God made man well and that He never made any other kind of man. All the legerdemain and trickery is on the side of mortal mind, which, failing to apprehend the spiritual call of Truth, puts forth the lie that Truth is incomprehensible to mortals and works its wonders through Beelzebub.

The acceptance of Christian Science by the world, if the world only be permitted to define Christian Science to its own satisfaction as impossible idealism, thereby rendering it harmless to material theories, is the old, old attempt to put new wine into old bottles. But the Scriptural allegory must be carried out to its ultimate conclusion. As Mrs. Eddy says: "We cannot put the new wine into old bottles. If that could be done, the world would accept our sentiments; it would willingly adopt the new idea, if that idea could be reconciled with the old belief; it would put the new wine into the old bottle if it could prevent its effervescing and keep it from popping out until it became popular." (Christian Healing, p. 18.)

Are not the limitations of orthodox creeds traceable in a large measure to the fact that they have been offered to mankind on the basis of something to live and die by, rather than as a means of proving man's deathless being as God's idea? Living and dying constitutes the vicious circle which the world has been treading since the beginning of the belief in matter, which the world persisted in treading in spite of Christ Jesus' having shown it the way out, and which the world will blindly follow until it has learned that Christian Science is the rediscovery and reinstatement of the scientific teachings of Jesus. It is the call to break this circle, to look beyond the bounds of material belief, the call to find the true idealism, that Christian Science is sounding to the nations today, and as they hear so shall they realize the truth of Mrs. Eddy's words, quoted at the beginning of this article, that Christian Science is "a deep-drawn breath fresh from God, by whom and in whom man lives, moves, and has deathless being."



Corner of the Sultan's Palace, Tamrida, Sokotra

Situated in the Arabian Sea close to the mouth of the Gulf of Aden, Sokotra is sighted by many ships sailing between the Red Sea and Colombo. The island is about one thousand square miles in extent, and owing to the high range of hills in the center, called the Hagheir Mountains, it has a fine and imposing appearance from the sea. There is little or no cultivation on the island, but it has extensive pasturage, over which herds of cattle roam. These fine little animals of the Alderney type, supply milk for the ghi (native butter) which the islanders export in their dhows to Arabia, India, and the African coast. In ancient days, Sokotra was famed for its trade in incense and spices, such fragrant spices as could not be obtained from any other country, and it is still remarkable for many interesting species of flora, frankincense and myrrh, birds, reptiles and shells, peculiar to the island, and seeming to indicate a prehistoric connection between it and America through a southern continent long submerged.

In 1876 Sokotra, for its own good, came under the protection of Great Britain; it is in the jurisdiction of the Aden Residency. Soon after the outbreak of war the Resident and suite paid a visit to the island in the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Asia, at that time doing duty as a patrol vessel in the Red Sea. There are no harbors in the island, and owing to its inhospitable shore it is difficult to approach at all times, and impossible on the north side during the northwest monsoon. The Empress of Asia anchored about a mile off the shore, opposite Tamrida, the capital of the island, where the Sultan of Kishu, who is also ruler of Sokotra, has his palace. The arrival of the ship caused a good deal of excitement amongst the inhabitants, who had never seen so large a ship before and were doubtful of its nationality. It was a long time before any of them could be induced to come out to the ship in

their little boats. In the mean time a landing party had gone ashore in the steam launch and found that the Sultan had hurriedly left for the interior, leaving the Turkish flag flying over his palace.

When questioned, the inhabitants naively explained that they always flew the Turkish flag as they had heard that there were German cruisers in the neighborhood and were afraid of

them. They were relieved to find the landing party was British and speedily flocked round, anxious for news of the war. The landing party visited the Sultan's palace, which was a mud brick building inclosed in a courtyard. The language of the inhabitants is a corrupt form of Arabic and most difficult to understand. After reassuring the inhabitants and expressing regret at the absence of the Sultan, the land-

ing party returned to the ship. The dwellers on the coast are expert fishermen and swimmers. One fisherman, tempted by a rupee, dived out of his boat right under the monster liner, coming up the other side to claim his money. Their boats are made out of trunks of trees, dug or burnt out to canoe shape, and looked very fragile against the vast side of the Empress of Asia.

Paganini

In "The Violin," George Dubourg writes of Paganini as follows:

"In proof of the extensive sphere of his attraction, the following anecdote, having reference to the year 1824, has been published. A northern traveler, and passionate lover of music, M. Bergman, reading accidentally, the evening before, in the journal, at Leghorn, an announcement of Paganini's concert, instantly set out for Genoa, a distance of a hundred miles, and luckily reached the spot just half an hour before the concert began! He came with his expectations raised to the utmost; but to use his own expression, the reality was as far above his anticipations, as the heavens are above the earth. Nor could this enthusiastic amateur rest content with once hearing Paganini, but actually followed him to Milan, to hear him de novo. Of the two concerts which the great artist gave at La Scala at that time, the first consisted entirely (as far as regarded his own performance) of exhibitions on the fourth string! and may be said to form a remarkable antithesis to the case of the man so specially indicated by Charles Matthews, as having lost his G! The public were in ecstasies; but it was observed, with some regret, by the judicious among Paganini's auditors at these two concerts, that he was neglecting the cantabile and the nobler powers of his instrument for the difficult and astonishing."

"Amid the glare of the enchanter's triumphs, it is pleasing to discover, in a record of a concert given for the benefit of the poor, that the cause of benevolence was not forgotten—nor will it be uninteresting to bestow a moment's attention on the following little anecdote, which certainly reveals something not unlike a heart:

"One day, while walking in the streets of Vienna, Paganini saw a poor boy playing upon his violin, and on entering into conversation with him, found that he maintained his mother, and an accompaniment of little brothers and sisters, by what he picked up as an itinerant musician. Paganini immediately gave him all the money he had about him; and then, taking the boy's violin, commenced playing, and, when he had got together a crowd, pulled off his hat, and made a collection, which he gave to the poor boy, amid the acclamations of the multitude."

"The following fact will give some idea of the hearty love of music, the real dilettantism, prevailing among the peasants of Germany. In the autumn of 1829, Paganini was summoned to perform before the Queen Dowager of Bavaria, at the Castle of Tegernsee, a magnificent residence of the kings of Bavaria, situated on the banks of a lake. At the moment when the concert was about to begin, a great bustle was heard outside. The Queen, having inquired the cause, was told that about sixty of the neighboring peasants, informed of the arrival of the famous

Italian violinist, were come, in the hope of hearing some of his notes, and requested that the windows should be opened, in order that they also might enjoy his talent. The Queen went beyond their wishes, and with truly royal good nature, gave orders that they should all be admitted into the saloon, where she had the pleasure of marking their discernment, evidenced by the judicious manner in which they applauded the most striking parts of the performance."

SCIENCE and HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	\$3.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper as cloth edition)	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	6.00
Large type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	7.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and German
Cloth

Morocco, pocket edition. 5.50

The above prices cover all charges for express or postage on shipments either domestic or foreign.

A COMPLETE LIST of Mrs. Eddy's works with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH and other works on Christian Science by Mrs. Eddy are on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

REMITTANCES by draft on New York or Boston, or by money orders, should accompany all orders, and be made payable to

Allison V. Stewart

PUBLISHER

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Literary Women in Russia

"As regards Russian literary women, there is certainly a great deal of talent to be met with, but no one has as yet reached very high," A. S. Rap-

oport writes in "Home Life in Russia." "Russia has given no rival to George Sand or George Eliot; she has only literary women of the second rank; but it is true that they often surpass men of the same category. The women do not complain of their fate; they are appreciated by every one, encouraged by success, and well paid by the editors. There is no prejudice against them. How could there be? Catharine the Great gave them the example. This friend of Voltaire and Diderot did not only excel in the art of reigning, but also, as a writer, tried all kinds of tales, satires, comedies, comic operas, historical dramas, and at the same time she was editing instructions for the new code. Her critics would have sent her to Siberia if she had not been the Empress."

"The second Russian literary woman was the famous Princess Dashkoff, the author of 'Memoirs,' president of the Academy of Sciences, and director of several newspapers, the creator of the first public course. No woman has played such an important part in the general culture of her country. After her, poets and writers of romance were only mediocre—until the second half of the Nineteenth Century."

"The years 1850 to 1860 made a memorable date in the life of the country, and the work of Marco Vasshok corresponds to it. That is the pseudonym of Marie Markovitch, the first of whose novels dealt with the people. One feels in them an excessive idealization of the peasant, a fault which many writers had in the period of the emancipation of the serfs. Valentin Dmitrieff escaped it! Born of a peasant family in the district of Saratov, she painted what she saw, and she is up to now the most eminent of Russian romance writers. When young, she delighted in books and pre-

pared herself for the gymnasium examination; then, mistress in a village school, she had to give up her post because fault was found with her political tendencies. . . . She was exiled for the same cause for which many of the writers of the other sex were persecuted in a country where, the writer says, "it cost dear" to have ideas and to express them. Valentine Dmitrieff did not go to Siberia as did Korolenko and many others; she spent four years in exile at Tver, where "she collaborated in reviews and papers. Hers is a very deep study of the actual situation in a village of great Russia. Among her intellectual types the radicals of 1860-70 stand out. Usually she judges with impartiality the exaggerations of the Russian mind."

"A certain Nikolaieff has distinguished herself in criticism and journalism. She was no other than Marie Tschirkoff, director of the review, Education and Instruction. The rights of women to intellectual emancipation were defended with warmth."

"Among the poets let us name Anne Barikoff, translator of the principal French, English, and German poets, and among novelists Sophia Smirnow. Rachel Shine is original, if not superior; she protests against the futility of fashionable life. She places the intellectual Israelite type in the front, pioneer of the awakening of ideas in the Jewish world."

"Tatiana Shitshepkina Koupernik of Moscow is at the head of a numerous group of women. She has translated Victor Hugo, Richepin, and Rostand. She was a prodigy: at the age of twelve she dedicated a poem to the famous actor Shitshepkina, her grandfather, and at eighteen her first piece was played. And thus for thirty years Russian women have made a considerable place for themselves in literature."

When Comes the Morning?

When comes the real morning?

When golden, the sun's rays hover
Over the earth's snow-cover,
And where the shadows nestle,
Wrestle,
Lifting lightward the root enringed
Till it shall seem an angel winged,
Then it is morning.
Real, real morning.
But if the weather is bad
And my spirit sad,
Never morning I know.
No.

Truly, it's real morning,
When blossom the buds winter-beaten,
The birds having drunk and eaten
Are glad as they sing, divining
Shining
Great new crowns to the tree-tops
given,
Cheering the brooks to the broad
ocean river.
Then it is morning,
Real, real morning.
But if the weather is bad
And my spirit sad,
Never morning I know.
No.

When comes the real morning?
When power to conquer carries
Sorrow and storm, and carries

Sun to the soul, whose burning
Yearning
Opens in love and calls to others:
Good to be unto all as brothers.
Then it is morning.
Real, real morning.

Greatest power you know
—And most dangerous, lo!—
Will you this then possess?
Yes.
—Bjarnatjerne Björnson (tr. from the
Norwegian in the original meters by
Prof. A. H. Palmer).

Intolerance

The truth is, the notion that an intellectual recognition of certain dogmas is the essential condition of salvation lies at the bottom of all intolerance in matters of religion. Under this impression, men are too apt to forget that the great end of Christianity is Love, and that Charity is its crowning virtue; they overlook the beautiful significance of the parable of the heretic Samaritan and the orthodox Pharisee; and thus, by suffering their speculative opinions of the next world to make them uncharitable and cruel in this, they are really the worse for them, even admitting them to be true.—Whittier.

Setting Up Camp

"After far wandering, a permanent camp is a great refreshment," Stewart Edward White says in "The Pass."

"There are so many things to be done, and they all occur to your mind at once. After breakfast you seize the ax and take to the brush. The search for straight saplings forking at required heights becomes absorbing. You cut them and drag them to camp and stick them in their places. There is an amplitude to these preparations in delicious contrast to the direct utilitarianism of your camp-making while on trail. So must have felt the founder of Cologne Cathedral, . . . big and tranquil with the thought of the three hundred years of building that were to follow. You make a shelter and a bed. . . . The bed you arrange carefully, smoothing the ground with the back of the ax, swinging adze-wise between your legs, laying parallel two generous lengths of logs well pegged to prevent rolling, filling between them first with dry pine needles, then with balsam furs, thatched carefully with the springy side up. It is fun to cut balsam. The thicket is warm with the radiation of the sun from fragrant piney things. You clip and clip away with your hatchet, bathed in tepid odors and buzzy sounds. It is a leisurely occupation that you cannot hurry, and so you lapse gladly into that dreamy state to be acquired only in the woods, wherein the golden afternoon seems to comprise several eternities. Then you return to camp, and begin the construction of a table."

"It is a very ingenious table, supported by three saplings suspended between two trees. Across them you lay wands and over the wands you spread your oilcloth. The bench you make of hewn logs supported on crosspieces between forked branches driven into the ground."

"Then remain a dozen other affairs. The fireplace is elaborate; the saddles

are conceded a rack. And you make a

woodpile.

"Ordinarily, when traveling, you cook with what you can pick up, or chop in two by a stroke or so of the ax. Now you cut the nearest pine logs into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves in like manner, and then the quarters, until you are possessed of a number of slender split posts. You lay one of these over your chopping log. A full swing of the ax bites deep and slanting into lengths, and lug these into camp on your shoulders, staggering uncertainly. And then you hit with your ax a mighty whack lengthwise, and insert a wedge of hard wood in the crack thus made, and beat the wedge in until it is buried, and then insert another wedge lower down, until at last the log splits in two with a great tearing of wood fibers. Whereupon you attack the halves

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, SEPT. 24, 1917

EDITORIALS

All of One Piece

COUNT JOHANN VON BERNSTORFF, Ambassador of the Imperial German Government to the United States, from 1908 to 1917, now stands exposed as a deliberate plotter against the nation to which he was accredited while that nation and his own were still on presumably friendly terms. "I request authority," he wrote to the Berlin Foreign Office, on January 22 of this year, according to a statement emanating from the State Department at Washington, "to pay out up to \$50,000, in order, as on former occasions, to influence Congress through the organization you know of, which can, perhaps, prevent war. I am beginning, in the mean time, to act accordingly. In the above circumstances a public official German declaration in favor of Ireland is highly desirable, in order to gain the support of Irish influence here." Within these sentences is embraced evidence which aligns the suave von Bernstorff with Captain von Papen, Captain Boy-Ed, von der Goltz, Wolf von Igel, Fay, Scholz, Daeche, and the rest of the conspirators with whom the Berlin Government, through its Embassy at Washington, planted the United States from the autumn of 1894 to the spring of 1917.

It has not been customary, to be sure, to classify the smilingly insinuating von Bernstorff with the men named, or even to mention him in the same breath with those representatives of his Government, who hesitated as little about distributing bribe money and introducing spies into the government departments at Washington as they did about destroying lives by the score in munition plants. Count von Bernstorff had made it his special business, from the time of his arrival, in 1908, to ingratiate himself with the people of the country, and that he succeeded was made evident by the private entertainments arranged for him in New York, Boston, Cambridge, Brookline, and numerous other communities, and by degrees literally showered upon him by the universities, Columbia, Brown, Johns Hopkins, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Franklin and Marshall, Chicago, and Princeton, vied with each other in doing honor to this genial graduate of Ratzburg.

He made delightful little addresses on every occasion, assuring his audiences of the indissolubility of the ties cementing the German and the American people, and he so well maintained the appearance of his own personal aloofness from anything calculated to wound the sensibilities of the American people, that he succeeded, to the limit of his mission, in deceiving some of the very elect as to his actual course. Up to the hour of his departure from the United States, his complicity in the Zimmermann plot having become established to the satisfaction of Secretary Lansing and of the President, the retiring Ambassador was uttering tearful regrets that a misunderstanding should have arisen between countries bound together by so many ties, and so on.

It is no reflection upon the intelligence of the American people, but, rather, a testimonial to their sense of hospitality, that some of them were generous in their bestowal of flowers and other tokens of esteem upon the Count and Countess von Bernstorff, when, with the German Imperial ambassadorial staff and household, they set sail, by way of Halifax, under safe conduct, for the Fatherland. Many thousands of American people had come to believe that they could differentiate between the Ambassador and his Government. So persuasive had been his professions and his accents that these Americans wished to think of him as something wholly different from the system in which he was bred, and of which he was a part. And they were more than ever convinced that "it was not Bernstorff's fault," when, at the moment of bidding adieu to a land in which he had received nothing but consideration and kindness, he was, according to the accounts of the reporters, "visibly affected." "I shall do everything," he said, "to prevent war between my country and the United States," and he made this declaration while in possession of actual knowledge that the policy Berlin was pursuing must inevitably bring war.

The exposure of his plotting, of his manipulation of a corruption fund, of his dealings with a treacherous or a seditious element in American political activity, and of negotiations calculated to undermine the policies of the Government which was dealing openly and frankly with him, simply shows that the gentlemanly, courteous, ingratiating von Bernstorff was of the same piece with the rest; of the same piece with the double-minded, double-faced, double-dealing representatives which Germany has scattered over the whole world. And it could scarcely be otherwise, since all have received instruction in the same school.

This war will be over some day, and when that happy day arrives, and the people of the earth are planning to resume normal relations, it will apparently be one of the greatest problems of the new era to discover a basis on which self-respecting nations may safely enter into engagements and agreements with Germany. The German people themselves must find the solution, and, manifestly, it must be found by substituting for their present system a Government which will be entitled to the respect and trust of its neighbors.

The Dublin Housing Question

THE old adage about giving a dog a bad name has a wide application, and justly summarizes many situations and conditions. Nowhere, perhaps, is this seen more clearly than in the case of the slums of Dublin. There cannot be anyone who knows Dublin, who has "turned to the right," almost anywhere, off the west side of Stephen's Green going south, who has made his way along the quay, or inspected the region round about Bedford Square, but must admit that the Dublin hous-

ing question is one of the most acute domestic problems which Ireland has to face.

Irish public men are by no means blind to this fact. The revelations as to how the Dublin poor live, which were made in this paper during the great Dublin strike of 1913, and were renewed at the time of the Irish rebellion of April, 1916, are facts that speak for themselves, and that admit of no gainsaying. No intelligent Irishman, indeed, desires to gainsay them. What he does desire to gainsay is the constantly reiterated statement that nothing has been or is being done.

The problem before Dublin is one of exceptional difficulty, and to find its beginnings one must go back over a century to the years that immediately followed the Act of Union. During the closing years of the Eighteenth Century, Dublin was a capital city in every sense of the word. It had a curious and interesting literary life all its own. Grattan's Parliament produced many brilliant men, and the Dublin season of those days brought together society from all over the country. The city was one of beautiful houses, the solemn houses of the Georgian period, and there were streets and streets of them. Then came the Act of Union of 1800. The Parliament House in College Green was closed, and, after a time, society got in the way of going to London, and Dublin was deserted. The great Georgian houses would, for a time, remain empty, and then, one by one, they would be let out in tenements; not rebuilt or remodeled for the purpose, but simply let out, room by room, with often two or three families to a room. And so the Dublin housing question came into being.

Dublin has, however, for many years, been awake to the necessity of doing something, and is very far from contentedly postponing action, as is supposed in some quarters. On the contrary, the Dublin authorities, as was made clear in a recent article on the subject, have been steadily working on the matter for many years, and a very great deal has been quietly accomplished. This, however, is all the more reason why Dublin should be helped, and helped quickly, to do more. There is a very general awakening, everywhere, to the importance of the housing question, and nowhere is the necessity for wise and energetic action seen more clearly than in the case of Dublin.

The Coming Elections in Canada

THE statement, recently made by a well-known Canadian Liberal newspaper, to the effect that, in the general elections to be held throughout the Dominion, it would not take the responsibility of assisting in the election of any Liberal candidate, however high his position in the party, or however emphatic his protestations as to war policy, if he sought the suffrage of the people "solely as a party candidate," is a worthy statement and worthy of wide publicity.

The party spirit dies hard, but that it is steadily being more and more discredited throughout the world must be evident to anyone who keeps in touch with the world's politics. Every now and again, in England, France, and other allied countries, there is a recrudescence of party feeling; but, whenever the purely party motive is laid bare, the vote of popular condemnation upon it is ever more swift and certain. Then again, more than one statesman, who has been noted for his partisan attitude, has not only refused to recognize any side but one since the early days of the war, but has expressed the earnest opinion that the old party method of government is a thing of the past, and that the great lessons of cooperation inculcated in so many directions are not merely "war lessons," but have won for the people of the world a high conception of government which can never be lost.

Canada has always been noted for the vigor of its party spirit. When party feeling has run high in the Dominion, it has run very high, and no thoughtful man can regard with anything else than regret the extent to which this spirit has persisted and prevailed during the last three years, especially during the last three months. If outward professions are to count for anything, both of the great parties in Canada are united in their determination to do their utmost to win the war, are willing to pledge Canadian resource to the utmost for this purpose, and are ready to remain in the war "until the end." And yet at a time when there is a call, as never before, for united effort, when the great cause which Canada has at heart, and to which men of all parties profess unswerving allegiance, could be served by every moment of every man's time, and by all his energy, the nation is to be burdened with an election, and an election which bids fair to be fought out on the old party lines, from which so many people are today turning with something very like disgust.

The holding of the election now seems to be inevitable, but the manner in which it shall be conducted still rests with those who are to take a leading part in it. It is true that various acts which have been passed, during the last three or four months, will bar from discussion several questions upon which opinion is bitterly divided; but, if the party spirit is determined to find expression, it will probably find expression, with its dissipation of resources and impairment of unity. Canada has, at this moment, a great opportunity to rise, politically, to a higher point of view than she has ever yet attained. The question is, Will she make the attempt?

Agriculture in Spain

ONE of the most interesting official documents issued in Spain, during a long time, is that which recently appeared in the pages of the Official Gaceta. It concerned the all-important question of agriculture, and, in the form of a royal decree, gave the details of the recent decisions come to by the Government on this matter. Although, as indeed is the case in practically all old countries, agriculture in Spain is largely taken for granted, and, as a consequence, is largely neglected, so far as the Government is concerned, it is by far the largest industry in the country. Nearly two-thirds of the whole population of Spain is dependent upon the soil, and yet in many parts of the country agriculture is conducted, not only under the greatest difficulties, but in the most primitive conditions. The industry presents three great needs:

the agriculturist needs capital; he needs to understand the value of cooperation; and, above all, perhaps, he needs education. To all these three, it is welcome to find, from the decree in the Gaceta already referred to, the Government is thoroughly awake.

Dealing with the financial aspect of the matter, the Government proposes to establish, as soon as possible, a bank of agricultural credit, to be called the Caja Central de Credito Agricola. This bank will exercise wide powers and privileges, and will have for its principal object the providing of capital for the agricultural industry. It will give its indorsement to guarantees in connection with transactions or loans relating to agricultural matters, and it will exert itself in many other directions to render the financial position of the farmer easier, more elastic, and more stable. Then, in order to promote the idea of cooperation, the work of all agricultural associations is to be developed, and every encouragement is to be given to the foundation of cooperative societies, to which also are accorded special powers and privileges. The exact means to be adopted in order to educate the farmer in the advantages of modern methods is not set forth, but both the new cooperative societies and the Caja Central de Credito Agricola are charged with this task, and there is little doubt that the authorities fully recognize its prime importance.

All this is very well as far as it goes, but the decree does not take into account two great difficulties with which the farmer has to contend, both of which call out urgently for redress. These are the want of good roads and the need of railways. There is no doubt that the authorities are fully aware of the importance of these facilities, however, and already the problems involved are being thoughtfully dealt with. It is important that they should be accorded their rightful place in any agricultural scheme which may be devised, for that place is not secondary, but quite definitely first and foremost.

Halcyon Days of the Lyceum

IT was in the time of the American Renaissance, that period in which the popular thought of a great democracy began to turn seriously from town planting and corner-lot selling, from the vulgar phases of moneygrubbing, from McGuffey's First Reader and from the study of almanacs to the Atlantic Monthly, to the Concord School of Philosophy, and to anything which Boston had to offer in the way of entertainers and entertainments for distribution throughout the interior. The renaissance was on with a bang; people were becoming more careful of their grammar and pronunciation; there was a newborn intellectual alertness abroad in the land; and it was something to be proud of to have a speaking acquaintance with somebody who had attended one of Bronson Alcott's double-parlor afternoons and remembered something of what he said. It was a period, in short, of deeper yearning for the literary and the aesthetic.

It had come to the mass like a thunderbolt out of an azure sky that there were many things going on in the centers of culture in the East, especially in New England, and more particularly in Boston, that the commercial travelers were not conveying clearly, in off hours, to the trade of the interior. Hence, some began by taking the New York Ledger and subscribing for the Waverley, but winding up finally by buying the Atlantic at the news stand. Thus, they began to hear of the lyceum, and in time to learn that, in certain circumstances, the great people of the country, who up to this time were seldom seen outside of the big cities, might be seen, and even heard, in the small town.

Whatever might be said regarding the origin or history of the American lyceum would almost certainly be questioned, but the institution had not got very far on its road to usefulness and fame before the names of Redpath and Pond became identified with it. The lyceum was an inspiration. A small town, it might be said, had become so dry that the crust was cracking, when the popular citizen, almost invariably a gentleman with side-whiskers, received a circular from Colonel Redpath or Major Pond informing him that, if a guarantee fund of a certain sum could be raised, perhaps Henry Ward Beecher, or Adelaide Phillips, or Clara Louise Kellogg, or Chang and Eng, the Siamese Twins, or the Swiss Bell Ringers, or a world-famous elocutionist, or Remenji, the violinist, or Mrs. Scott Siddons, or Josh Billings, or Artemus Ward, or John B. Gough, or George Francis Train, or the Russian Quartet, or the Imperial Japanese Jugglers, or Gilmore's Band, or any one or more of numerous other attractions, might be induced to stop over in the town for an evening. "If this meets with your approval and cooperation," the Colonel or the Major would invariably conclude, "kindly circulate around among your very best people, raise the necessary subscription, and remit check, whereupon we will fix date and provide necessary advertising matter." This is how it started, and a taste of it was usually sufficient to give permanence to the lyceum idea. The dried-up town would perhaps begin with one attraction for the season, try three the next season, and end by having a lyceum entertainment once every two weeks through succeeding winters.

The small town took on the lyceum atmosphere quickly. It studied the season's program and arranged in advance for its seats. It was a noticeable fact that nearly everything connected with the lyceum was "secured." The gentleman with side whiskers, previously referred to, "secured" the subscriptions, the secretary of the local lyceum "secured" the attractions, the manager "secured" the hall, and the committee of arrangements "secured" favorable notices, before and afterward, from the press.

Back in Boston, Colonel Redpath and Major Pond were constantly seeking new celebrities, and "offering" them to the towns as "extras," and, if the offering was choice, it was usually taken. At all events, the small town felt that it could "secure," or that it had "secured," all that the big city had to boast of, and there never was a lyceum evening at Duggettsville in which Brown's spacious assembly hall was not crowded, as the local daily used to put it, "from pit to dome." And always with the very best people in the community. Where the others

found entertainment nobody seemed to know or care, but they certainly could not be among the regular subscribers, for the gentleman with side whiskers used the utmost precaution always to "secure" the attendance only of the most select.

The lyceum meant the dawn of a new day for the drab little town of the mid-Nineteenth Century. To go no farther, the elocutionists created a taste for better things in literature than the people had been reading, and the result was the growth of a popular passion for the works of the best authors.

Notes and Comments

ONE of the few people who actually saw something of the London moonlight raiders says that, "for a thrilling second or two," an English and a German aeroplane "were silhouetted across the face of the moon." The Daily Chronicle remarks that this observer very accurately estimated the time which it must have taken the two machines to cross the moon's face. At a distance of 12,000 feet an eighty-foot Gotha, seen broadside on, would just fall short of the apparent diameter of the lunar disk, and, traveling at seventy miles an hour, it would traverse the face of the moon in one second. The Daily Chronicle thinks it probable that the two machines were doing nearer 100 miles an hour than seventy, which, it adds, is a quiet amble for up-to-date fliers.

APPARENTLY more than one person saw an aeroplane "cross the moon," for a correspondent of the Westminster Gazette says: "I caught a glimpse of one of the hostile aeroplanes projected on the bright disk of the moon, and a few seconds later a bomb dropped at a spot approximately half a mile from my point of observation. I was able to estimate the angular size of the aeroplane as roughly half a degree—that is the apparent size of the full moon—and assuming, as I think was the case, it was this machine which dropped the bomb referred to, and that it was of the Gotha type and seventy-eight feet long, it must have been over 17,000 feet high to have subtended so small an angle at a horizontal distance of only half a mile. Clearly the raiders are taking no risks from the anti-aircraft guns.

THE effect of the automobile on the horse has called for many more or less interesting newspaper articles, but most of them have been refuted by the action of time. The horse continues to hold his own, socially and otherwise. But the case of the farmer's dog is sadder. He used to run to town under the wagon, every Saturday, as regularly as the day came round, but the automobile has left him behind. In the first place, he couldn't run under it; in the second place, he couldn't keep up with it.

A NEW military headdress has been seen in the streets of Paris. It is the famous blue bonnet of the Polish militia, which is being worn by the soldiers of the new Polish army. Otherwise their uniform is that of the French soldier. For some months, at the camp of Montlucon, where a number of Polish prisoners are interned, the national headdress, made by the prisoners themselves and ornamented with the Polish colors, red and white, has been worn by them on their way to and from work. They are very anxious not to be taken by the French people for Germans or Austrians. In the courtyard of a chateau in which they are interned the prisoners congregate, in their leisure hours, and sing part songs. On July 14 they began their concert with the "Marseillaise." Needless to say, the Polish prisoners receive preferential treatment.

A SINGLE transaction, recently cited in Nebraska, not as an exceptional one in any sense, but as taking place in the usual course of trade as now organized, indicates that there is work ahead for the Food Administrator. It also may explain why consumers in the United States are paying twice or three times as much for bread as they pay in normal times. It is said that a farmer recently sold a carload of wheat at the prevailing market price in Nebraska, receiving for it \$653.01, and that if he had sought to buy back, at present prices, the flour, shorts, and bran which the wheat produced, he would have been asked to pay \$2107.03. The difference, a mere matter of \$1454.02, according to this narrative, represents the profits which the consumer pays, for somebody does "buy it back."

IT is coming to be the proud boast of the United States that its factories are now turning out a joint-limb doll far superior to anything of the kind ever exported from Germany, in the days when the average parent was willing to trust a child with a German joint-limbed doll, or any other kind of German toy.

TAKING his letter to Mrs. J. O. Perry, of Vancouver, at its face value, it would seem that Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier, stands committed, in case he shall be returned to power, to a suffrage policy broad enough to meet the views of the most exacting. Not the least pleasing feature of the matter is that he evidently has not been picketed into his present friendly attitude toward the suffrage cause.

IT WAS inevitable that sorghum should return to a more prominent position in the Mississippi Valley, as a consequence of the high cost of living. The multitudes in the interior of the United States are prone to go after the costlier household supplies in days of plenty, even though the cheaper would do just as well. Back, say, a generation ago, homemade sorghum, spread over corn cakes, represented, to the average person, practically all that could reasonably be desired in that line. But, as times became more prosperous, nothing would do for these same people but Louisiana molasses. The next step was to golden sirup, and the transition from this to honey, at the breakfast table, was easy. That there is a revival of sorghum-cane grinding and sorghum-juice boiling, on the farms of the Mississippi Valley, is really encouraging news.